The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 7832 第七千八百三十二號 光緒千九年十二月十五日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23RD, 1883. 禮拜二 香港英正月二十三號 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 21, SUMATRA, British str., 1,406, Fairtlough, Yokohama *via* Kobe and Nagasaki 13th January, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

January 22, MIRAMAR, British steamer, 890, E. J. Duggan, Saigon 15th January, Rice.—AH YUN.

January 22, JOHN SMITH, Amr. 3-m. sch., 564, O. Kustel, Shanghai 18th Jan., Ballast.—CAPTAIN.

January 22, POSANG, British steamer, 983, Irvine, Shanghai 19th Jan., General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

January 22, DON JUAN, Spanish str., 654, Jose Marquez, Manila 18th Jan., General.—BRANDÃO & Co.

January 22, ILTIS, German gunboat, Klausa, from a cruise.

January 22, WHAMPOA, British str., 1,109, J. E. Williams, Shanghai 19th January, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

January 22, SALTEE, French steamer, 323, J. Biard, Haiphong 19th Jan., and Hoihow 20th, General.—SHING LOONG.

January 22, GANGES, British steamer, 2,102, W. B. Andrews, Bombay 2nd January, Colombo 8th, Penang 13th, and Singapore 16th, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
JANUARY 22ND.

Peking, British str., for Shanghai.
C. H. Kian, British str., for Singapore.
Don Juan, Spanish str., for Amoy.
Shun-on, Annamese str., for Touron.
Stentor, British str., for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

January 22, GREYHOUND, British str., for Hoihow.

January 22, CHEANG H. KIAN, British str., for Singapore.

January 22, STENTOR, British steamer, for Singapore.

January 22, POSANG, British steamer, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Sumatra*, str., from Yokohama, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Green, Messrs. R. Macaw, Impey, Pollock, Rev. H. Garratt, and Captain Smyley, and 18 Chinese.

Per *Posang*, str., from Shanghai.—14 Chinese.

Per *Don Juan*, str., from Manila.—27 Chinese.

Per *Saltee*, str., from Haiphong, &c.—25 Chinese.

Per *Ganges*, str., for Hongkong.—From London.—Miss Bagg. From Bombay.—Messrs. Scarnichia and Sardinha. From Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs. Rathbone and maid. From Penang.—Two native students and 136 Chinese. From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. Tang Hong Moh, 2 children and servant, Mr. F. G. Wilson, and 196 Chinese. For Shanghai.—From Bombay.—Mr. J. Mackay. From Singapore.—Mr. Keele. For Yokohama.—From London.—Miss Marsh. From Penang.—Mr. A. Muller. From Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Clark, Messrs. Powell and servant and H. Riccards.

DEPARTED.

Per *Diamante*, str., for Manila.—Messrs. G. Armstrong, W. H. Young, R. D. McKer, and 8 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per P. & O. str. *Rome*.—From Hongkong.—For Singapore.—Mrs. Tang Fook, Mrs. Leong Shom, Messrs. Geo. Heriot and Hu-Yen-Tin. For London.—Lieut.-Col. J. A. Papillon, R.E., Captain R. Talbot, and Mr. G. Crafter. From Shanghai.—For Singapore.—Major Coffey, Count Hayady, and Mr. R. H. Cholmindeley. For Brindisi.—Sir W. Johnston, Bart., and Dr. F. Renaud. For London.—Rev. C. B. Nash, and Mr. J. Collingwood.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Sumatra* reports from Yokohama to Kobe fresh North-westerly winds. From Kobe to Nagasaki strong Westerly winds. From Nagasaki first part moderate N.W. gale and high sea for first two days decreasing to fresh N.E. winds to Chapel Island; thence light to moderate Easterly breezes to port.

VESSELS ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND MANILA.
(Per last Mail's Advice).

Pepito	Manila	Nov. 29
Anchises (s.)	Shanghai	Nov. 30
Teucer (s.)	Hongkong	Jan. 1

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.
(Corrected to Date).

Valencia	Liverpool	July 15
Marianne	Cardiff	July 15
Arab	Liverpool	July 20
Iquique	Cardiff	July 26
Lina Schwoon	Cardiff	Aug. 31
Josefina	Liverpool	Aug. 31
Chocorna	London	Sept. 2
B. P. Cheney	Cardiff	Sept. 9
Deutschland	Penarth	Sept. 25
Lucy	London	Sept. 27
Tyburnia	London	Sept. 30
Johanne	Cardiff	Oct. 2
Dorothea	Cardiff	Oct. 4
P. N. Blanchard	Penarth	Oct. 10
Daola	London	Oct. 14
Adele	Cardiff	Oct. 21
Wandering Jew	Penarth	Oct. 23
Auguste	Newport	Oct. 25
H.M.S. Linnet	Devonport	Nov. 27
Date	Liverpool	Nov. 30
Ae-Ding (s.)	Falmouth	Dec. 1
Agamemnon (s.)	Liverpool	Dec. 6

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$20 .... per case of 2 dozen pints.
$19 .... per case of 1 dozen quarts.
GRAND VIN CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
$24............per case of 1 dozen quarts.
PALMER MARGAUX.
$7.50............per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8.50............per case of 2 dozen pints.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
$12............per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5 ....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6 ....per case of 2 dozen pints.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 26th March, 1881. [20

T. ALGAR AND COMPANY HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS, RENTS COLLECTED.
BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, MOURNING STATIONERY, &c., MONUMENTS ERECTED,
6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST. [24

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & Sons, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [22

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE. REDUCED PRICE, $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE, in two Parts.
The *Daily Press* Office.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER).

PAID-UP CAPITAL............ £1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
At 3 Months' Notice, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
At 6 Months' Notice, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
At 12 Months' Notice, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [9

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.........2,350,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—WM. REINERS, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Hon. F. B. Johnson. | M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
A. P. McEwen, Esq. | W. S. Young, Esq.
A. McIver, Esq. | C. Vincent Smith, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
81] Hongkong, 19th August, 1882.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.
HOUSE No. 11, GAGE STREET.
Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1883. [179

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS.
Goods received on STORAGE at Moderate Rates, in First-class Godowns.
Also
Entire GODOWNS to be LET.
Apply to MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1881. [1047

TO LET.
With immediate Possession.
THE BUNGALOW No. 18, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1883. [78

STORAGE.
GOODS taken on Storage, in Godowns at Wanchai.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1883. [74

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 9, MOSQUE TERRACE.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1882. [35

TO LET.
No. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, lately occupied by Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
No. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 25A, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1882. [29

OFFICE AND ROOMS TO LET.
Apply to
SANDER & Co.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1882. [2343

TO LET.
From the 1st January, 1883.
FOUR LARGE ROOMS for OFFICES, upstairs at 43, Queen's Road.
Apply on the Premises of
ACHEE & Co.
Hongkong, 19th December, 1882. [37

TO LET.
A SUITE OF OFFICES, with Compradore's Rooms, &c., on the Premises of the Undersigned. Separate Entrance in Ice House Street.
For Full Particulars, apply to
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [112

TO BE LET.
(With Possession on 1st of October Next.)
THE PREMISES at present in the occupation of the "NOVELTY STORE" in Bank Buildings.
Apply to
SHARP & Co.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [32

GRANITE GODOWNS TO LET.
Apply to
Messrs. SHARP & Co.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1882. [31

TO LET.
THE PREMISES at BOWRINGTON known as the Old INTERNATIONAL ICE HOUSE. GODOWN Capable of Storing about 4,000 Tons Coal, Dwelling House attached, &c., &c.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [34

TO LET.
ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [30

SUN SHING, DEALER IN SILKS,
Canton and Shanghai Gauzes, Crape Shawls, Lacquered and Ivory Ware, Curiosities, Ornaments, Inlaid Chairs and Tables, &c., &c., GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLER, ENGRAVER ON STAMPS, SEALS, &c., &c.,
No. 62, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.
NOTE.—This Firm is the oldest established of the kind in Hongkong, and has no connection with any other of similar hong name.
SUN SHING.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1881. [989

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE, 1874
HEIDSIECK & Co.'s
MONOPOLE.
DEETJEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1881. [1861

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
I HAVE THIS DAY resumed my duties as Secretary to the Company.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong 3rd January, 1883. [89

NOTICE.
MR. HORATIO GAY JAMES RETIRED from our Firm on the 31st December, 1882.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1883. [77

MR. CHARLES VON BOSE has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm and Mr. RUDOLPH JŒRGENS has been authorized to sign our Firm by Procuration.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, 1st January, 1883. [76

NOTICE.
MR. GUSTAV HARLING has been admitted a Partner in our Firm from this date.
Our Firm now consists of Mr. LUDWIG BEYER, Mr. RUDOLPH BUSCHMANN and Mr. GUSTAV HARLING.
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
Hongkong, Shanghai and Hamburg, 1st January, 1883. [66

NOTICE.
MR. JOHANN HINRICH GARRELS has been authorized to sign our Firm from this date.
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1883. [67

NOTICE.
FROM and after the 1st May, 1883, Mr. THOMAS GITTINS, Junior, will be admitted a Partner in our Firm.
JOHN GITTINS & Co.
The Firm will consist of Mr. JOHN GITTINS, Mr. HESILRIGE JOHN JOHNSTONE CHAMBERS, and Mr. THOMAS GITTINS, Junior.
Foochow, 1st January, 1883. [109

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having been Granted Letters of Administration of the ESTATE of the late JOHN NOBLE will sign all receipts in connection therewith.
JOHN S. COX.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [45

INTIMATIONS.

FOR SALE
GEORGE GOULET & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE
CARTE D'OR, in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts...$17
Do. Do. 2 doz. Pints...$18
We state with pleasure that the brand of GEORGE GOULET & Co. has come up remarkably well during the past year, the quantity imported (7,127 Cases) being the 6th largest out of 30 Brands on the list; we wish this house a continuation of this well deserved prosperity.—(Extract from *Bonfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, January 10th, 1882.)

JUNG & Co.'s Choice Qualities
HOCK and MOSELLE,
from $5 to $15 per Case of 1 doz. Quarts.

JOHN HOPKINS & Co.—LONDON
"GLENGARRY" OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,
In Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, $6 per Case.

JOURNU FRERES Celebrated CLARETS, CHATEAU BELAIR, CHATEAU SOLLBERG.
PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1882. [83

JOHN NOBLE,
JEWELLER AND WATCHMAKER,
QUEEN'S ROAD,
HAS received the usual CHRISTMAS ASSORTMENT of DIAMOND JEWELLERY, Consisting of:—
NECKLACES, BRACELETS, PENDANTS, BROOCHES, EARRINGS, LOCKETS, RINGS, &c.
An Invoice of RACE and REGATTA CUPS in the latest designs is now on view.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1882. [44

FOR SALE; JUST RECEIVED.
REAL SCHIEDAMSCHE JENEVER, PRIME QUALITY IN STONE BOTTLES
DR. TOWNSEND'S
AROMATIC HOLLANDS TONIC,
POMERANZEN BITTERS.
BREECH-LOADING GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES and SHOTS.
J. F. SCHEFFER,
Nos. 21 and 23, Pottinger Street.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1882. [28

PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED AT THE TYNEMOUTH EXHIBITION TO SMITH'S PATENT DREDGERS.
THE SIMPLEST,
Cheapest, and most efficient Dredgers made.
THESE DREDGERS are fitted with a novel Grip Bucket Worked by Hydraulic Power, providing a most simple Machine to clear Sand Banks or Harbours at half the cost of present Dredgers. Sole Makers
CLARK, BUNNETT & Co., (Limited.)
LONDON, ENGLAND.

BUNNETT'S PATENT HYDRAULIC LIFTS.
LIFTS for Passengers and Goods. Sole Makers, CLARK BUNNETT & Co., Limited. Engineers and Founders, Rathbone Place, London. Every description of Iron Castings, Iron Buildings, &c.—Catalogues on application. [2209

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has all kinds of HOUSE and SHIP COAL for sale in large and small quantities. Also several Strong and Commodious SMALL STEAMERS on hire for towing purposes, excursions, &c., &c., at extremely moderate rates. Apply to
HING LEE, 37, Tung Man Lane.
Hongkong, 4th March, 1882. [435

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
A. MILLAR & CO., PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, &c., &c., have REMOVED their Office and Ware-room to No. 6, "BEACONSFIELD ARCADE," where Orders for Fittings and Repairs will be punctually attended to. [25

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
} CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [21

"JAPAN GAZETTE,"
YOKOHAMA.
HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements will be received at this Office.
Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1877.

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
PROPERTY IN QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 25th January, 1883, at 3 P.M.,
By Order of the MORTGAGEE.
All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND registered in the Land Office as Section F of INLAND LOT No. 102, measuring on the North side 39 feet, on the South 30 feet, East 40 feet, and on the West 40 feet or thereabouts.
Together with the Two HOUSES in Queen's Road Central, Nos. 247 and 249.
TERMS OF SALE.—20 per cent on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on transfer day, 10th February next.
J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1883. [180

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
ENGLISH, AMERICAN AND CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, PICTURES, &c.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 29th January, 1883, at 2 P.M., at No. 11, Gage Street,
THE WHOLE OF THE
ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising:—
ENGLISH-MADE DRAWING-ROOM SUITE in CRIMSON REP, BLUE DAMASK EASY CHAIRS, MARBLE CONSOLE TABLE and GLASS, Handsome MIRRORS, MARBLE-TOP TABLES, BLACKWOOD PIANO by HAESSLER, LACE CURTAINS, BRUSSELS CARPETS, CHANDELIERS, ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, WALNUT CARVED SIDEBOARD, PLATE-GLASS BACK, DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, GLASS and CROCKERY WARE, AMERICAN and ENGLISH-MADE BEDSTEADS, and BEDROOM SUITES, MARBLE-TOP WASHING STANDS, WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, DEVONPORT, SHANGHAI BATH, AMERICAN COOKING STOVE.
&c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale, and the articles will be on view on Saturday Afternoon.
TERMS OF SALE—As customary.
G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [188

INTIMATIONS.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.
EX "ESMERALDA."
HIGH STANDARD SUGAR, Manufactured by the LUZON SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED, at MANILA; in Quantities to suit Purchasers. This Sugar can be specially recommended for family use, as it is made without the use of animal charcoal or sulphuric acid.
Fresh supplies will be received from Manila every fortnight.
TAI YUNE,
Compradore, Central Market.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1882. [40

THE LONDON & SINGAPORE ANTI-FOULING PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED.
(DENNYS' PATENTS.)
Incorporated under the Companies' Acts 1862 to 1880, the liability of Shareholders being limited to the amount of their shares

CAPITAL, £250,000 in 250,000 shares of £1 each. First issue of 150,000 Shares at par.
Payable 5s. on application, 10s. on allotment, the balance not to be called up without three months' notice.

DIRECTORS:
ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD AUGUSTUS INGLEFIELD, C.B., F.R.S., 99, Queen's Gate, London, S.W.
JOHN SCARLETT CAMPBELL, Esq., 1, Queen's Gate Place, London, S.W.
ROBERT RICE, Esq., Director, Singapore Gas Co., Limited, Acar Lodge, Bramley, Hill, South Croydon.
HENRY THOMAS COLE, Q.C., (late M.P., for Fenryn and Falmouth) Recorder of Plymouth and Devonport, 17, Prince of Wales Terrace, Kensington Palace, London, W.
LOUIS GLASS, Esq., (Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore, and Messrs. Scott & Co., Idol Lane, Great Tower Street, London, E.C. Merchants.)
*THOMAS SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Guthrie & Co., Singapore, and Messrs. Scott & Co., Idol Lane, Great Tower Street, E.C., Merchants), Chairman, Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Singapore.
*JOHN DILL ROSS, Esq., Merchant and Shipowner, Singapore.
*GEORGE JOHN MANSFIELD, Esq., (Messrs. W. Mansfield & Co., Merchants), Agents, Ocean Steam and National Steamship Companies, Singapore.
*KHOO THEONG POH, Esq., (Messrs. Bun Hin & Co., Bun Hin's Line of Steamers), Merchant and Shipowner, Singapore.
*These gentlemen with an asterisk against their names also form the Singapore Committee.

BANKERS:
The ALLIANCE BANK, Limited, Bartholomew Lane, LONDON, E.C.
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
The CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. COLE & RODYK, 7, Mincing Lane, LONDON, E.C.
Messrs. RODYK & DAVIDSON, Singapore.

AUDITORS:
Messrs. FOSTER, HIGHT & Co., Chartered Accountants.

LONDON COMPANY'S OFFICES,
3, Copthall Buildings, LONDON, E.C.

APPLICATIONS for Shares will be received by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation or their Agents at Hongkong, Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Hankow, Ningpo, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hiogo, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, and Manila;—and by the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China or their Agents at Penang, Malacca, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Rangoon, Moulmein, Batavia, Sourabaya, Macassar, Bangkok, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Perth;—and at Singapore, by either of those Banks. Forms of application for Shares, Prospectuses and Pamphlets, may be obtained from the Bankers or their Agents, on and after Monday, 11th instant, December, 1882.
Singapore, 9th December, 1882. [2331

LORNE HIGHLAND WHISKY.
Pure Highland Malt,
Thoroughly matured.
"As a Stimulant,"
Says the *Medical Review*,
"It is preferable to Brandy."
Bottled under the special supervision of H.M. Inland Revenue, in full-sized bottles, 6 to the gallon.
Sole Proprietors,
GREENLEES BROTHERS,
31, COMMERCIAL STREET, LONDON, E.
Distilleries, Argyleshire.
Agents:—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Hongkong. [1441

INTIMATIONS.

IN THE PRESS.
A GUIDE TO HONGKONG AND THE FAR EAST, principally intended for the use of Visitors, but having also special Features of Interest to Residents.
CONTENTS:—
Historical Sketch of Hongkong.
Places of Interest in and around Victoria.
Kowloon and Hongkong Harbour.
Settlements and Villages on the Island.
A Visit to the Native shops.
Street Scenes and Sounds.
Some Chinese Customs and Superstitions.
Macao and Canton.
Anglo-Chinese Patois & the Cantonese Dialect.
The Fauna of Hongkong (compiled for the first time).
The Flora.
The Geology.
The Chinese Calendar, Weights and Measures.
Chair and Boat Tariff, English-Chinese List of places of interest and the principal firms.
General Index, etc., etc., with two Maps.
27] W. BREWER, Bookseller, &c.

KELLY AND WALSH have just received a New Assortment of WINSOR & NEWTON'S
ARTIST'S MATERIALS.
Oil and Moist Colours.
Oil and Water Colour Brushes.
Oval and Oblong Mahogany Palettes.
Pear Tree Set Squares.
Oval China Palettes.
Square Divided Flat Tiles.
Ox Gall, Chinese White, Liquid Indian Ink.
An Assortment of Oils and Varnishes.
Bessemer's Gold Paint.
Water Colour Meglip.
A New Stock of Sketch Books—Whatman's Paper.
Prepared Canvas for Oil Painting.
Pocket and Locket Moist Colour Boxes.

ART PUBLICATIONS.
Leitch's Course of Water Colour Painting.
Leitch's Course of Sepia Painting.
Leitch's Course of Neutral Tint Painting.
Elves Animal Drawing.
Penley's Sketching from Nature in Water Colour.
Hulme's Flower-Painting in Water Colour.
Vere Foster's Course of Water Colour Painting.
Shepherd's British School of Painting.
26] KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
RETURN PASSAGE RATES.
RETURN PASSAGES from this date are now granted by this Company's Steamers from HONGKONG to BRINDISI, VENICE and TRIESTE and BACK at the following rates, with option of proceeding via London one way on payment of an additional sum of $25, or via London both ways on payment of $50 extra:—
AVAILABLE FOR 12 MONTHS, FROM DATE OF LEAVING HONGKONG TO DATE OF LANDING HERE, ON RETURN.—
First class..........................$650.
Second ,, ...350.
AVAILABLE FOR 9 MONTHS, FROM DATE OF LEAVING HONGKONG TO DATE OF LANDING HERE, ON RETURN.—
First class..........................$575.
Second ,, ...300.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1883. [81

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 52, Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, the 26th January instant, at HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Auditors.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [110

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 23th instant, inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [111

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.
ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1882.
CONTRIBUTORS to the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1882, in order that the Distribution of Bonus may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to 15th February next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, 6th January, 1883. [102

E. CASSUMBHOY.
FURNITURE WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 9, 11, 12, 13, and 14,
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
Opposite the City Hall.
HOUSES OR ROOMS FURNISHED THROUGHOUT ON THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.,
FOR SALE OR HIRE.
A GOOD SELECTION OF BOOKS.
Some Choice Original Oil Paintings and Water Colours: Chromos, Engravings, &c.
A few Pieces of Genuine Old Porcelain and other Ware.
CHINESE AND JAPANESE CURIOS.
Hongkong, 14th March, 1882. [2276

FOR SALE, CHEAP.
A GUNBOAT'S BATTERY of 3.30-POUNDERS DAHLGRENS STEEL RIFLED GUNS (of very long range); and 2 24-POUNDERS BRONZE HOWITZERS; all on carriages, with a quantity of Shot, Shell and Grape Shot. A Powerful STEAM LAUNDRY as good as new with about 5 tons of BAR SOAP; 3 New Gunboat's BOILERS, 20 H.P. each, tested to 180 lbs. to the square inch; 7 VERTICAL BOILERS, from 5 to 12 H.P.; 7 ENGINES, from 5 to 12 H.P.; 1 new CENTRIFUGAL PUMP, discharges 5,000 gallons of water per minute; 1 PORTABLE JIB CRANE 450 fathoms CHAIN CABLE, from ¾ to 2 inches, and a 5-Oared LIFE BOAT WHALER, by White of Cowes, as good as new.
For Particulars, apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
1920] Auctioneer, Queen's Road.

JOHN BAILEY WHITE & BROTHER'S PORTLAND CEMENT.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA,
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 14th December, 1881. [2275

L. ROSE & Co.'s CELEBRATED LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1881. [2108

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship
"FLINTSHIRE,"
Courtney, Commander, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods with exception of Opium are being landed at their risk into the Godown of the Undersigned, at Wanchai No. 3, behind the premises known as "Blue Buildings," whence and from the Wharves or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 28th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1883. [126

GERMAN BARK "MARIE," CAPTAIN WEINBROUSKY, FROM HAMBURG.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1883. [175

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S.S. CO.'S S.S. "ORESTES," FROM LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 24th inst., for shipment per steamer "AGAMEMNON."
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1883. [132

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "ORESTES" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 18th January, 1883.
Goods undelivered after the 24th January, 1883, will be subject to Rent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1883. [122

NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FROM BATAVIA AND SAIGON.
THE Steamship
"ATJEH,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 18th January, 1883. [168

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Ex "OXUS,"
Frank F. Jackson,
4 Cases Charts, from Aden.
Ex "YANGTSE"
H. J. Carrew, 1 Trunk Effects, from Marseilles.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

TO be disposed of.—A FIRST CLASS MILLINERY, DRAPERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT in China. Established for upwards of 20 years.
Address A. B., Office of this paper.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1883. [135

NOW ON SALE.
A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT,
BY
DR. E. J. EITEL.
CROWN OCTAVO, PP. 1018.
HONGKONG, 1877-1883.
Part I. A-K, ... $2.50.
Part II. K-P, ... $2.50.
Part III. P-T, ... $3.00.
Part IV. T-Y, ... $3.00.
This Standard Work on the Chinese Language, constructed on the basis of Kanghi's Imperial Dictionary, contains all Chinese characters in practical use, and while alphabetically arranged according to the sounds of the oldest dialect of China, the Cantonese, it gives also the Mandarin pronunciation of all characters explained in the book, so that its usefulness is by no means confined to the Cantonese Dialect, but the work is a practically complete Thesaurus of the whole Written Language of China, ancient and modern, as used all over the Empire, whilst its introductory chapters serve the purposes of a philological guide to the student.
A Supplement, arranged for being bound and used by itself, and containing a List of the Radicals, an Index, and a List of Surnames, will be published and sold separately.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1883. [165

GODOWNS TO LET OR FOR SALE.
TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS, No. 60A, and 61A, PRAYA EAST, having a Storage Capacity of upwards 2,000 Tons each. The site of the above is numbered Lots No. 124 and 197. The Godowns are 100 feet broad and 200 feet long each. There is a lane between them, having Wells and Verandahs; there is also a Wharf in the front for the facility of landing and loading goods.
Apply to
TANG LOK,
Hollywood Road.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1883. [156

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,
Has a LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire.
IVORY MINIATURES of superior excellence and high finish, painted by native artists under careful supervision, from $7.
The new PROMENADE PORTRAITS are now taken daily.
STUDIO, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Nearly opposite the Hongkong Hotel. [62

FOR SALE.
WACHTER'S ROYAL CHARTER CHAMPAGNE.
Purveyors to Her Majesty the Queen and to H. R. Highness the Prince of Wales by Special Appointment under a Warrant dated 7th March, 1881.
1 Dozen Quarts ....$22.50.
2 Dozen Pints ....$23.50.
Apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1882. [1632

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CORPS.
FIRST PERFORMANCE OF 1883,
THIS EVENING, the 23rd Instant,
THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CORPS
will give a Private Performance of
ROBERTSON'S COMEDY
"SCHOOL"
For the purpose of raising a Fund for some much needed improvements and alterations in the
CITY HALL THEATRE.
A Subscription List for Donations and for tickets is being circulated, and vouchers for tickets can only be obtained by Subscribing to the list or applying by letter to the Undersigned.
A plan of the Theatre will be placed in the hands of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., at 8 A.M., on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, and voucher holders can then mark off the Seats they require and obtain their tickets.
Price of tickets...........................$3 each.
Donations to the Fund will also be thankfully received.
A. P. STOKES.
Acting Hon. Secretary,
8, Peddar's Hill.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1883. [127

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.
THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
THE SIXTH SUBSCRIPTION PERFORMANCE
will be given
TO-MORROW EVENING,
24TH JANUARY, 1883,
on which occasion will be represented
BELLINI'S CELEBRATED OPERA,
"NORMA."
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.
POLLIONE.............Signor ARIGONI.
OROVESO.............Signor LANZONI.
FLAVIO.............Signor BRUNETTI.
NORMA.............Signora LUBICCI.
ADALGISA.............Signora SILINI.
CLOTILDE.............Signora BERTOLINI.
FOR THE
SECOND SUBSCRIPTION SERIES,
the following Operas will be Performed:
Commencing
SATURDAY, THE 3RD FEBRUARY, 1883.
GOUNOD'S "FAUST."
DONIZETTI'S "POLIUTO."
ROSSINI'S "IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA"
VERDI'S "UN BALLO IN MASCHERA."
PACINI'S "SAFFO."
PETRELLA'S "CONTESSA D'AMALFI."
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES FOR 6 NIGHTS.
Dress Circle.........for 3 Seats.........$35.00.
Dress Circle......... ,, 1 Seat ....$15.00.
Stalls......... ,, 3 Seats.........$25.00.
Stalls......... ,, 1 Seat ....$10.00.
The Plan of the Theatre is now on view at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, where Seats may be secured.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [166

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA
THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.
THE DIRECTORS have the Honour to Announce that
A GRAND SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
will be given on
SATURDAY NEXT,
JANUARY 27TH, 1883,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
SIGNOR CIOCCI,
PRIMO BARITONO ASSOLUTO,
When will be produced by Special Desire
DONIZETTI'S GRAND OPERA
"MARIA DI ROHAN."
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ:
RICARDO, (Conte di Chalais), Signor PETROVICH.
ENRICO, (Duca di Chevreuse), Signor CIOCCI.
MARIA, (Contessa di Rohan), Signora LUBICCI.
ARMANDO DI GONDI.........Signora SILINI.
IL VICONTE DI SUZE.........Signora BERTOLINI.
DE FIESQUE.........Signor PATIERNO.
AUBRY, (Secretario de Chalais), } Signor BRUNETTI.
UN FAMILIARE DI CHEVREUSE, N.N.
Between the Acts of the Opera, Signor GORE will play the Celebrated Quartette from Verdi's "RIGOLETTO," with variations composed by himself.
A plan of the Theatre is now on view at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, where Seats may be booked.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [187

WANTED for the Office of the China Sugar Refining Company, Limited, at East Point, An Experienced BOOK-KEEPER. To a thoroughly qualified person, a liberal salary will be given.
Applications to be addressed to
THE MANAGER,
China Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.,
East Point.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [185

TENDERS.
TENDERS for DOCKING, for INSPECTION and for STRIPPING, CAULKING and REMETALLING (if necessary) the British Ship "CYPRUS," will be received at the Office of the Undersigned till NOON on THURSDAY, the 25th instant.
The Captain and Agents do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd January, 1883. [189

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE Steamship
"PEKING,"
Captain G. H. Drewes, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 23rd instant, at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1883. [183

NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG, AND SOURABAYA, VIA PONTIANAK.
THE Company's Steamship
"ATJEH."
Captain Oreille, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 26th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1883. [184

NOTICE.
IN Future all LETTERS in connection with the TAKU TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY are requested to be addressed to the Undersigned.
JAMES WATTS,
Sec. T. T. and L. Co.
Taku, 1st January, 1883. [173

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.
Sold by all Stationers and Dealers. [910

IN PREPARATION.

CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO,
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, COCHIN
CHINA, SIAM, &c.
FOR 1883.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

The issue for 1883 which will be the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL PUBLICATION, has been considerably extended, both in the Directory proper and in the Appendix. The ports in BORNEO have been added to the former; whilst the latter includes in addition to the usual contents, the Treaty between BRAZIL and CHINA, the new regulations for the overland trade between RUSSIA and CHINA, the Revised Consular Regulations for the Treaty Ports of China, Pilotage Regulations and other additions.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST of FOREIGN RESIDENTS will be again much increased.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY contains the following Lithographed MAPS and PLANS:—
CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PEAK.
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.
NEW MAP OF THE FAR EAST.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.
PLAN OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS AT SHANGHAI.
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.
PLAN OF MANILA
MAP OF THE TOWN AND ENVIRONS OF SINGAPORE.

The large Edition consists of over ONE THOUSAND pages of printed matter. It is indispensable in every Mercantile Office in the Far East and will be found a useful vade mecum to those travelling either on business or pleasure.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY is published in Two Forms—Complete at $5; smaller edition $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, where it is published, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO ....Messrs. A. A. de Mello & Co.
SWATOW ....Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY ....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA........Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW ....Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO ....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI ....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI ....Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
NORTHERN & RIVER PORTS ....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI ....The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA..The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA........*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA ....Messrs. Viuda de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON ....Mr. Crettier.
SINGAPORE........Messrs. Sayle & Co.
BANGKOK ....Messrs. A. Bjurling & Co.
LONDON ....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON ....Messrs. Geo. Street & Co.
LONDON ....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SANFRANCISCO Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK......Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, 18th December, 1882.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [23

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 23RD, 1883.

THE question of the introduction of railways into the Central Kingdom is one that is likely to receive a great deal of ventilation before it becomes an accomplished fact. Although the Chinese have commenced to move, and have adopted several Western inventions and improvements, the railway is still tabooed on Celestial soil. It is true that a small tramway has been laid to connect the Kaiping coal mines with the canal, but the railway proper is still unknown. The bulk of the mandarins are strongly opposed to the introduction of railways for various reasons, chiefly, however, because they believe them to be the pioneers of change, and this feeling led to the purchase by the Chinese Government of the Woosung railway and plant, which was torn up so soon as the running agreement expired, and the rails and rolling stock were shipped off to Formosa there to rot and rust in humid obscurity. During the Russian scare the necessity for improved and more rapid means of communication was forced upon the attention of the Chinese Ministers, and the immediate result of this alarm was the construction of a line of telegraph to connect Tientsin with Shanghai, and thus bring Peking within reach of the outside world on an emergency. Some of the principal officials—LI HUNG-CHANG among the number—more radical than the rest, advocated the connection of the capital with Tientsin by railway, and the idea was favourably entertained at the time by the EMPEROR, or rather his representatives. But the amicable settlement for the time being of the differences with Russia by the retrocession by that Power of Kuldja, caused the mandarins to grievously backslide, and there has been no farther serious talk even of the projected line. Yet it is to be hoped that the idea has not wholly died out, for although no country in the world, save perhaps the United States, possesses so vast and splendid a water-communication as China, this still needs supplementation in some districts. The road between Tientsin (its port) and the metropolis of China is a disgrace even to a semi-barbarous state, and the inland cities of Shantung, Chihli, and Shansi are effectually cut off from the coast by the great intervening distance and the wretched roads or rather tracks existing. The correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* at Tai Yuen-fu, the capital of Shansi—who has lately contributed many interesting particulars of the conditions of life in that province—says that he has often been asked by native gentlemen the probable cost per *li* of forming a good railroad. A *li* is about one-third of an English mile, and the correspondent above alluded to estimates roughly that, with cheap Chinese labour, railways could be constructed in China for about Tls. 12,000 per *li*, and possibly, after experience of the work, at Tls. 10,000. He strongly advises an experimental line from Tientsin to Peking, to give the conservative members of the Government an opportunity of contrasting the ease and comfort of the iron road with the fearful pains and penalties the weary traveller now has to pay when journeying in primitive, springless carts along the miserable road that now furnishes the only means of communication. As the Tai Yuen correspondent remarks, the inn-keepers along the route would doubtless oppose the construction of a railway, but this opposition could easily be squared by the mandarins, and the inn-keepers would find compensation by vending refreshments at the various stations along the line. It is to be feared, however, that it will be a good many years before either the merchant or the traveller will be able to make the journey from Tientsin to the capital without meeting with the huge discomfort and enduring the terrible fatigue which it now involves.

The delivery of the English mail was begun at 7.25 yesterday evening.

Telegrams for Bangkok can go forward by mail closing at Singapore at 4 p.m. to-day.

The German gunboat *Iltis*, Commander Klauss, arrived here yesterday from Swatow.

We notice the name of Lieut.-Colonel Papillon, R.E., is among the passengers to depart this afternoon per mail steamer *Rome* for London.

The British steamer *Nelson* went round to Aberdeen to be docked on Sunday, and the American barque *Coryphene* was undocked there.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, with the next outward French mail, left Singapore on Sunday evening for Saigon *en route* for this port.

The British steamer *Whampoa* arrived here yesterday afternoon from Shanghai, and we learn from the master, Capt. G. E. Williams, that he has recently left the wreck of the steamer *Wuhu*, the grounding of which we reported a few days since. Capt. Williams says the *Wuhu* went ashore on the Langshan Crossing in a very bad position, she has now broken all to pieces, and he was able to save but a small amount of the cargo.

The Agents of the Eastern and Australian Steamship Company (Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.) forward us the following information respecting the movements of their steamers:—The *Catterthun* left Port Darwin for Hongkong on the 19th instant, and is due here on or about the 30th. The *Bowen* sailed from Sydney on the 20th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 14th prox. The *Tannadice* will leave Sydney on the 3rd February, and will probably arrive here about the 27th of that month.

We (*N. C. Daily News*) hear from Tientsin that last summer and autumn the Chinese authorities sent many troops to Kirin and established a considerable number of camps, which are no doubt intended for defence against possible Russian attack. Stores are still going forward. The Commander-in-chief of Chinese troops possesses twenty-four Krupp field-guns and a number of Gatlings, and his soldiers are mostly armed with the Mauser rifle. Some American repeating-arms bought last year from a German firm have been lately forwarded to the Kirin to the number of about five thousand.

Chiarini's great Combination Menagerie, Circus, &c., is now, we learn, exhibiting at Penang. Since its last appearance here Signor Chiarini has augmented its attractions through his Agents, Messrs. Paraviccini & Co., of London. The best equestrian and gymnic talent obtainable in Europe has been secured and added to the establishment, and in the menagerie department a den of lions, a black Abyssinian dromedary, and a giant camel from Egypt with other animals too numerous to mention have been added to the collection. In the course of a few months the show will probably revisit Hongkong. Its route for the present is, after closing the season in Penang, direct to Manila by chartered steamer, thence to Batavia and through Java. Mr. Frank G. Wilson, the advance agent of the Circus, was amongst the arrivals from Singapore by the P. & O. steamship *Ganges* last night and leaves by first steamer for Manila to arrange for the reception of the Company there.

Many of our readers who had the privilege of his acquaintance will learn with deep regret of the accidental death of Mr. Alexander Sim, of the firm of Messrs. Brand, Brothers & Co., of Shanghai, which occurred on the 16th inst. It appears from the account in the *Courier* that about six o'clock p.m. on the 16th inst. Mr. C. J. Holliday was out on the Bubbling Well Road when he met a riderless pony, and soon afterwards he found Mr. Sim lying on the ground in a state of semi-consciousness. With assistance Mr. Sim was taken to his residence, where he was subsequently attended by Dr. Little and Dr. Johnston. The next morning he became unconscious, and expired shortly before eleven o'clock from concussion of the brain, the base of the skull having, it is said, been fractured. As to how the accident occurred there seems to be no definite information. It is believed that Mr. Sim first lost one of his stirrups and afterwards overbalanced himself and fell to the ground. It is presumed that the pony either kicked him or trod on his face, breaking the bridge of his nose, and otherwise injuring his face and head. Mr. Sim arrived in China about the year 1870.

It appears from recent issues of the *Peking Gazette* that the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Yunnan bribery case are nothing daunted by the reported death of Ts'ui Tsun-yi and the non-appearance of P'an Yin-chang. They remark that it is impossible that the persons who drew money from the banks for Yunnan bills should be absolutely ignorant of the affair, and they have therefore subjected the bankers to "rigorous examination"—the meaning of which we know well. While undergoing this process, Wang Ching-ch'ên of the T'ien Shun Hsiang bank, after protesting that his custom always is to recognise bills, not men, and that he has never been particular about the names and abodes of those who cashed bills, was brought to recollect that at the end of the sixth moon of this (Chinese) year a Mr. Sun, attached to the Yunnan Department of the Board of Revenue, came with a cheque of P'an Yin-chang's to see whether it was a good one. "Perhaps," say the Memorialists, "this was Sun Chia-mei; but in any case we must ask that he be examined also." In a postscript they add that just as they were finishing the memorial, Wang Ching-ch'ên remembered that Jên Chêng-ch'ing, another banker, brought an order of P'an Yin-chang's to be cashed. Jên says that last October Chou Jui-ch'ing gave him a bill on the T'ien Shun Hsiang back, which he exchanged for notes on his own bank. This proves the subornation of Chou Jui-ch'ing, as his servant states that he was on intimate terms with Ts'ui Tsun-yi and P'an Yin-chang. The *N. C. Daily News*, from which paper we gather the above information, adds that Chou was dismissed from office on the 29th December, and affairs seems to be coming to a head, especially as a Censor is now accused by the Board of Censors of being implicated in it also.

The following items are extracted from the *London and China Express* of the 15th ult.:—

We are informed that a new dredger and tug-boat is now lying at Marseilles, awaiting shipment to Manila. She is intended for the harbour operations at that port.

Mr. H. F. Gibbons, formerly the Registrar of Hongkong, sailed on the 10th inst., from Liverpool for Jamaica to take up his duties as District Judge.

With regard to the China Shippers' Mutual Steam Navigation Company, we hear that it has not been so well received by the outside public as was anticipated, but that a larger amount was taken by those interested in the trade than was expected.

A new organ for the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, Shanghai, has just been completed.

It is rumoured that a difference of opinion exists amongst the French Ministry with reference to Tonquin.

Mr. Colquhoun has addressed the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the subject of his journey through Southern China to Burmah.

Amongst the passengers who are booked to leave for the Far East are Mr. P. H. Le Poer Trench, the Secretary of H.B.M.'s Legation at Tokio, by mail leaving on the 5th prox.; Mr. W. C. Hillier, of the China Consular Service, by that of 26th; and Bishop Burdon, of Hongkong, on February 9th.

At a meeting of the London Chambers of Commerce it was announced with regard to a reduction of export duty on certain teas exported from China to Russia that the amount of reduction is under discussion by the Chinese and Russian Governments, and that when it is settled the concession will be extended to all nations alike.

Commander Anson Schomberg, R.N., who has been appointed to the *Audacious*, the new flag-ship for the China Station, entered the Navy in 1860, and after studying in the training-ship *Britannia*, was appointed in 1861 to the *Aboukir*, Captain Shadwell, with which he served on the North American and West Indies Station, where the first five years of his service were passed. He was promoted acting-sub-lieutenant of the *Duncan*, flagship, in 1866, and after his return to England gained the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society for gallantly jumping into the harbour and diving after a drowning marine, whom he succeeded in rescuing. From 1868 to 1870, when he was promoted lieutenant, he served in the *Prince Consort*, Captain Armytage, on the Mediterranean Station. He was then under Admirals Wellesley and Hornby in the *Minotaur*, with the Channel Squadron, was second lieutenant of the *Newcastle*, Captain Douglas, during her service with the Detached Squadron from 1874 to 1877, and was next employed as first lieutenant of the *Blanche*, Captain Knowles, during her long commission in North America and the West Indies. He was promoted commander 30th June, 1882, after serving as first lieutenant of the *Achilles*, in the Channel Squadron, and has been recently employed on transport service in connection with the Egyptian expedition.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

[PER EASTERN EXTENSION, AUSTRALASIA, AND CHINA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S LINE.]

LONDON, 20th January.

THE GOVERNMENT AND IRISH SECRET SOCIETIES.

The Secretary of State for War, in a speech at Manchester, said that the Government were resolved at any cost to suppress secret societies in Ireland, and that it would never grant legislative independence to that country.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Board of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the office of the Company, on Friday next at 3.30 p.m.:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the usual statement of accounts for the half-year ending 31st December last.

After paying running expenses, salaries, premia of insurance, repairs, and all other outgoings, there remains, including $50,347.43 brought forward from last account, the sum of $114,351.35 at credit of profit and loss account. From this sum, the directors recommend that $30,000, or 5 per cent. on the capital, be paid as dividend for the half-year, that $9,000 be written off the cost of steamer *Honam*, that $30,000 be placed at credit of depreciation fund, and that $2,750 be appropriated as directors' and auditors' fees, leaving a balance of $42,601.35 to be carried forward to new account, to meet the repairs mentioned in the last report and not yet completed, and the further outlay referred to below.

The new steamer *Honam* arrived here on the 15th September, and after the trial trip, reports of which have appeared in the public papers, it was decided, upon the recommendation of experts, to enlarge her rudder surface and alter the position of the steering engine. These alterations have improved the steering of the steamer; and she is now running satisfactorily on the Hongkong-Canton line.

The retarded completion of the *Honam*, the putting back to Aden, and the alterations to the steering gear have enhanced her cost to the extent of $9,000, now proposed to be written off.

Owing to delay in arrival and fitting out of the *Honam*, the overhaul to the fleet commenced later than was expected at the date of the last report, and thus only a portion of the sum then brought forward has been expended. In addition to the estimated repairs to the *White Cloud*, it has been thought desirable to replace the timbers in the boiler-space and the greater portion of the keelsons, which were of pine, by hard wood, and some of the wooden knees by iron ones, thereby greatly increasing the strength of the vessel. These improvements will necessitate an extra expenditure of $8,000. The amount now proposed to be carried forward, however, will cover this and other repairs to the company's fleet, as well as a claim arising out of a collision between the *Powan* and a junk estimated at $2,000, leaving only the cost of new boilers for the *Kiu-kiang* and *Fot-sai*, which may be required in the course of the next twelve months, to be defrayed from the earnings of the present and next half year.

The retiring auditors, Messrs. L. Hauschild and T. Arnold, offer themselves for re-election.

E. R. BELILIOS, Chairman.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1883.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the report of the directors to shareholders of the above Company:—

In accordance with section 53 of the Articles of Association the directors have now to submit to you their half-yearly report, with statement of accounts for the six months ending 31st December, 1882.

HOTEL BUILDING.

Certain repairs have been found indispensable since the termination of the year, such as the replacing of the beams supporting the water tank on the top of the building and the rebuilding of the weak portions of the wall supporting the main staircase, the cost of which is estimated at $500. This will probably be the only amount required during the currency of the present lease, at the expiry of which the directors contemplate suggesting to the shareholders the outlay of the necessary funds for the conversion of certain unutilised portions of the basement into fashionable shops, the construction of a lift, the building of extra bedrooms, which are now much needed owing to the increased number of travellers passing through the city, and to make such other additions and alterations as will give thorough satisfaction to the public.

LOAN ACCOUNT

Remains the same as at the date of our last meeting, owing to the adoption of a different method of accounts, but no loss of interest is sustained thereby.

LEASE.

This matter has received constant attention during the last half-year, and the directors have satisfaction in informing the shareholders that improved offers have already been made for a further lease, and feel confident that a far greater revenue will be derived from the premises when negotiations are concluded.

TRANSFER FEES.

An extraordinary meeting is called after the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to take into consideration the suggestions proposed at our last half-yearly meeting regarding section 89 of the Articles of Association.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

After deducting such *pro rata* proportion of fire insurance, taxes, repairs, &c., as is chargeable on the period under review, this account shows a balance of $8,165.25, of which amount the directors, with the concurrence of the shareholders, propose to distribute a dividend of $3 per share, thus absorbing a sum of $6,000, and to write the balance of $2,165.25 off "Hotel and Furniture" account.

DIRECTORS.

According to section 82 of the Articles of Association, two of the directors, Mr. D. McCulloch and Mr. Ant. dos Remedios, retire from the Board, but are eligible for re-election.

AUDITORS.

In view of the limited book entries consequent on our present arrangements, the directors are of opinion that one auditor would suffice, and therefore leave this matter to the decision of the meeting.

W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Chairman.

THE INVASION OF AMOY BY THE HONGKONG CRICKET TEAM.

The redoubtable twelve found themselves on board the steamer *Kwangtung* on the morning of the 4th, at 8 a.m.; owing to the arrival of the American mail the steamer was delayed for some time. A few of the "sports" improved the shining hour by playing at a little game. As the steamer left the wharf we heard the sound of the breakfast bell, and the "square" meal then put away augured ill for the owners of the ship. After breakfast we all spent a merry half-hour basking in the sun in the bows of the ship, but soon a great change came over the scene; the smiles disappeared, cigars were thrown overboard, and pipes carefully pocketed (in many instances not again to be used on the voyage). By tiffin time the number was reduced to three. Prior to the ringing of the bell the wily Marine watched his opportunity, discussed the breast of a pheasant, and then was *non est*. Some had sufficiently recovered in the afternoon to "play or take miss," but very little was seen of the majority until the arrival at Swatow early the next morning. Here it was expected that either a match of Cricket or Tennis would be arranged, but it being mail day it was found to be impracticable. Consequently we passed the time at Bowls and Billiards. At about 5 o'clock we weighed anchor and were again on our way to Amoy; being told that we should have a lively time during the night, the majority turned in early. The Captain's prognostications were abundantly fulfilled, and the early morn was made hideous by the bellowing (fearful row!) issuing from "Pietermaritzburg's" bunk. We reached our destination at 9 a.m. on Saturday morning, and bid farewell to the good ship *Kwangtung* and her genial skipper (Captain Young), who had done all he could to make our voyage a pleasant one. On landing we were billeted off at the various hongs. We had not been half an hour on shore before one of the team found a kindred spirit in the Amoy community (well known in Hongkong), proceeded to the flagstaff and signalled two steamers from the North, causing consternation in the various offices.

On the Sunday we were entertained right royally at a picnic at a charming spot known as the "Ten Thousand Rocks." After tiffin the "banker" sang a ditty, the refrain of which was to be heard nightly in the Club and at all dinner parties. Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday were the race days, which we all thoroughly enjoyed. Some of us made money! some didn't! but we found it quite impossible to extract the merry Mexicans from the pockets of the Kin Leung Tankay. The ladies of Amoy mustered in force on each day and contributed in no small degree to the pleasure of the meeting. An excellent tiffin was provided, to which we were all hospitably entertained, Mumm's brand flowing very freely all the time.

On Wednesday evening the first of the amicable contests took place—the Bowling Match, at which we were easily defeated. The Amoy representatives were Messrs. Howard, Harkness, Müller, and Dow, and ours Travers, Coxon, Bunbury, and Lane. (Bowls would appear to be the Amoy game). The style and scores of Amoy were far superior to our own. The following is the score:—

AMOY.		HONGKONG.	
Howard	704	Coxon	623
Muller	653	Travers	611
Dow	637	Bunbury	533
Harkness	580	Lane	465
	2,574		2,232

The Racquet Matches (single and double) on Thursday morning resulted in an easy victory for Hongkong. Hedley beat Christy in the single match three consecutive games, the scores being 15-1, 15-8, 15-5, and in the double game the result was the same, Hedley and Bunbury beating Christy and Bruce, the scores being 15-8, 15-6, 15-4. Both Hedley and Bunbury were in good form and played up well.

We then proceeded to the Cricket Match. Having won the toss, Rice faced the bowling of Greaves and Lawson. Lane, after scoring three singles, succumbed to Greaves, and Hedley joined Rice; the sapper only contributed 2, when he skied a ball which fell into the safe hands of Price. Two for 11. Bunbury joined Rice, and the first stand was made, both batsmen hitting well and freely. After a useful 17, composed of one 3, six twos and singles, he was well taken in the slips by Lawson. Three for 43 Travers filled the vacancy and Tait took the ball from Greaves. After scoring 16, he played one into Price's hands, which was accepted. Four for 96. After tiffin, Jarrett joined Rice, but failed to score. Newington followed, and the century was reached by a fine drive to the off by Rice for 3. The Marine, after scoring 5, was caught at cover point by Dow. Six for 118. Coxon then went in and after making a few runs put up an easy one to Dow, which he failed to take. Dow then relieved Lawson, and soon bowled Coxon for 13. Seven for 143. Hawkins followed and added 8 in good style to the total, when he was caught by Lawson, who evidently was not quite sure of the ball but finally succeeded in holding it. Eight for 172. Barff now went in, and both he and Rice increased the total by free and hard hitting to 249, when Rice was smartly taken in the slips by Tait, after a splendidly played innings of 120. His hits included one 6, one 5, four 3, twenty 2 and singles. During his innings he only gave one chance. Sadler now went in, but in running a sharp one, weight told and he failed to accomplish the distance in time. Barff carried his bat for a well played 35, and the innings closed for 251. The bowling and fielding of the Amoy team was fairly good. Price at point was much admired. Dow and Greaves commenced the batting for Amoy, Travers and Barff bowling. Greaves after scoring a single was bowled by Travers, and Dow soon after was caught by Lane for 8. Bunbury relieved Barff, and the slows at one end and the fast ones at the other proved too much for the home team, the wickets falling rapidly for a total of 45, to which Harkness contributed 10. Bunbury was credited with 5 wickets for 26 runs, and Travers 4 for 7. Being 266 runs behind, the Amoy team had to follow on, and in their second attempt the score was increased by 40, Bunbury's slows proving too much for them. This bowler secured 9 wickets at a cost of 21 runs only. The match was thus won by the Hongkong representatives by an innings and 161 runs.

The following is the full score:—

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

Lieut. Lane, R.A., b Greaves	8
Mr. Rice, D.A.C.G., c Tait, b Greaves	120
Lieut. Hedley, R.E., c Price, b Lawson	2
Lieut. Bunbury (Buffs), c Lawson, b Greaves	17
Mr. A. K. Travers, c Price, b Lawson	15
Lieut. Jarrett (Buffs), b Tait	0
Capt. Newington, R.M.L.I., c Dow, b Tait	5
Mr. G. S. Coxon, b Dow	18
Mr. V. A. C. Hawkins, c Lawson, b Dow	8
Mr. C. S. Barff, not out	25
Mr. Sadler, D.A.C.G., run out	0
Extras	33
	251

AMOY CRICKET CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.		SECOND INNINGS.	
Mr. W. N. Dow, c Lane, b Travers	8	st. Hedley, b Bunbury	0
Mr. A. R. Greaves, b Travers	1	c Rice, b Bunbury	5
Mr. G. T. Dees, retired	2	(sub) b Bunbury	2
Mr. T. J. Tait, c Newington, b Bunbury	8	c Hawkins, b Bunbury	13
Mr. G. de St. Croix, b Bunbury	0	b Bunbury	5
Mr. R. C. Passmore, c Travers, b Bunbury	0	not out	3
Mr. G. Y. Price, b Bunbury	0	c Sadler, b Bunbury	2
Mr. J. F. Lawson, st. Hedley, b Travers	3	st. Hedley, b Bunbury	6
Mr. E. Stevens, b Travers	0	c Hawkins, b Bunbury	1
Mr. T. G. Harkness, c Rice, b Bunbury	10	b Bunbury	1
Mr. W. Graham, not out	9	c Coxon, b Bunbury	0
Extras	4	Extras	1
	45		40

LAWN TENNIS.

The single and double matches were played on Saturday and resulted in a victory for Hongkong in both cases. In the single game Hedley faced Price and although our representative was not quite up to his usual form, he succeeded in beating his opponent by 2 sets to love. In the double game Dow joined Price, and Coxon was our second representative. In this contest we won 3 sets in succession:—

SINGLE GAME.
Hedley .... 6 6 Price 3 3
DOUBLE GAME.
Hongkong ... 6 6 6 Amoy 1 0 3

BILLIARDS.

Coxon played Harkness a game of 250 up, and proved too much for his opponent, winning easily, the score being 250—169. Our local "Roberts" played in his usual good style.

In the double game Hedley joined Coxon, and Bruce was the second man for Amoy. This proved a most exciting match, and was eventually won by Amoy by 12 points, the game being 250 up as before. Bruce and Harkness played well together, and are to be congratulated on the result of the game.

We left Amoy on Wednesday evening last at 5 o'clock. Enough cannot be said of the hearty manner in which we were received, and of the princely hospitality with which we were entertained. Everybody did their utmost to make us feel thoroughly at home, and the trip is one to be remembered during the rest of their lives by the fellows who went up.

SWATOW.

At Swatow we were entertained at tiffin prior to a Cricket Match. The local 11 won the toss and elected to wield the willow; they had some difficulty in getting a team, but eventually the number was completed. It will be seen from the score that we secured a victory on a single innings match at a cost of 1 wicket only. The following is the score:—

SWATOW.

Captain W. Dick, c and b Bunbury	1
Mr. J. Phillips, c Hedley, b Bunbury	0
Mr. J. C. Johnston, b Travers	0
Mr. R. Hill, b Bunbury	7
Dr. J. Pollock, c and b Bunbury	3
Mr. W. F. Inglis, c Coxon, b Bunbury	6
Mr. W. Thompson, c Hawkins, b Barff	10
Mr. J. Armstrong, not out	0
Captain Lass, b Bunbury	0
Captain Pitman, c Hedley, b Bunbury	2
Mr. G. Romo, c Barff, b Bunbury	4
Extras	1
	34

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

Mr. Rice, D.A.C.G., not out	17
Lieut. Lane, R.A., b Phillips	9
Lieut. Hedley, R.E., not out	14
Extras	2
Messrs. Bunbury, Travers, Jarrett, Newington, Coxon, Hawkins, Barff and Sadler to bat	
	35

A Tennis Match was then arranged, and Hedley and Coxon won three sets to love from Inglis and Hill. Prior to going off to the ship, a Billiard Match was also played, and Coxon beat Johnston (the Swatow player) by 31 points out of 150. At first Johnston led easily and was at one time more than 30 points ahead; but on the arrival of the private one of our man from the steamer, the tide turned, and Coxon caught his opponent without much difficulty, and eventually won by 31 points as stated above.

Our short stay at Swatow was a very pleasant one, and we left again on Friday evening, after a capital dinner provided by Capt. Ashton. A little speechifying was indulged in, and then we all turned in, to find ourselves next morning in the Ly-ee-moon Pass. We are much indebted to Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co. and to Captains Young and Ashton for the liberal manner in which we have been treated.

POLICE COURT.

22nd January.

BEFORE MR. H. E. WODEHOUSE.

CREATING A DISTURBANCE.

Edwin Smith, Edward Wilkinson, Thomas Brown, of England, and James Mooney, of America, were charged with the above offence. They admitted the charge and were fined $2 each, in default seven days' hard labour, and to pay further small amounts as amends for damage done to the policeman's uniform.

KEEPING A FEROCIOUS DOG.

A. Hahn, who was charged by Ho Ahim with suffering a ferocious dog, which bit her, to go at large, appeared again to-day. Evidence was given that the dog bore the character of being a very quiet animal, and the case was dismissed.

CONSPIRACY.

The case in which certain sailors of the British barque *Billy Simpson* are charged with combining to falsely accuse their captain of an unnatural offence, came on again. Evidence was given that the chief mate (Ullstrom) was apparently on bad terms with the captain; and had been heard employing opprobrious epithets about him, and that he and the cook (William Hirst) used frequently to be talking together in the carpenter's shop; in fact, almost every night after the ship left Cebu. Also that conversations went on between the chief mate and the boy Warrelmann while the latter was on the look-out. It appears that at Cebu this boy came on board in liquor and began a disturbance. He grossly insulted the captain, who took him to his cabin, whence he returned in about ten minutes and accused the captain of the crime. The boy then, through drunkenness fell overboard but was picked up by the witness (Walter Orgard). The conversations between the three prisoners finally became so frequent as to attract attention. The talk was in whispers.

Somewhat similar evidence was given by another witness, who stated he heard the mate say to the boy "If you do not go I will have you arrested;" and the case was adjourned until 2.30 p.m. to-morrow.

BEFORE CAPT. H. G. THOMSETT, R.N.

THEFT.

Wong Ating was charged by a widow, Chan Atung, with stealing a bundle from a jinricksha. He admitted the charge, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

The remanded case in which Ho Aping was charged with committing manslaughter through his folly causing the recent fire near the Ko-shing theatre on the 5th instant, was brought up again. The prisoner, who expressed great regret at the results of his conduct, was discharged.

THEFTS.

Chung Achoi and Chin Hing Ki were accused the 1st of stealing two pieces of cloth, value $5, the property of the complainant, Khamisa Joomah, shopkeeper, and the 2nd with receiving them well-knowing them to be stolen. The defendants were each sentenced to a month's hard labour, the 2nd defendant being in lieu of this fined $25 under Sec. 65 Ord. 4 of 1865.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. and O. steamer *Ganges*, Captain Andrews, from Bombay 2nd January *viâ* Colombo, Penang, and Singapore, with the English mail of the 15th ult., arrived yesterday evening. The subjoined telegrams are taken from the *Ceylon Observer*:—

LONDON, 29th December.

A colossal chimney at Bradford fell yesterday, crushing a workshop and killing thirty-six people and wounding fifty.

LONDON, 30th December.

Cardinal Newman has recovered from his recent illness.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 30th December.

Advices from Mecca state that 21 pilgrims have died from cholera between Mecca and Medina owing to a fresh outbreak, and that ten deaths are occurring daily at Medina.

BERLIN, 30th December.

Owing to continual heavy rains, inundations throughout Austria and Germany have been widespread and disastrous.

PARIS, 30th December.

Count Wimpfen, Austrian Ambassador here, has committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, whilst walking in the street.

CAIRO, 30th December.

The Egyptian Budget shows Revenue at £8,800,000 and Expenditure £8,580,000. The available surplus for the reduction of debt is £221,500.

LONDON, 31st December.

The *Times* in a leading article announces that it is intended to divide Zululand between Cetewayo and Dunn, and to appoint Residents. The article adds that Ingela will be assigned to Dunn. The natives are dissatisfied with the arrangement and say that Cetewayo must join Dunn.

LONDON, 3rd January.

The statement that the Duke of Connaught has withdrawn his application for a command in India is officially denied.

Mr. Biggar is committed for trial for vilifying the Viceroy. Bail is accepted.

M. Gambetta's funeral is fixed for the 5th of January. The French press consider his death will not affect the stability of the Republic, but that the concord of all parties is urgently necessary.

The Khedive has accepted Sir Evelyn Wood's scheme of reorganization.

LONDON, 4th January.

Sir John Adye has arrived at Gibraltar to take up the appointment of Governor.

Delaney, the convict who attempted to assassinate Judge Lawson in November last, has been sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

Lord Napier proceeds on a visit to Tunis and Egypt.

Obituary:—Major-General Sir C. M. Macgregor and Earl Stamford.

PARIS, 3rd January.

The public funeral for Gambetta is now fixed to take place here on the 6th January; the body afterwards will be interred at Nice.

CAIRO, 3rd January.

The Egyptian Government proposes to the Powers to prolong the mixed tribunals for one year only.

LONDON, 5th January.

The negotiations which had been opened to bring about an understanding with France relative to Control in Egypt have closed, and owing to the failure to come to an understanding, the British Government have sent a circular to Her Majesty's Representatives abroad explaining her intentions respecting a complete organization of the affairs of Egypt and inviting the Powers to a definitive acceptance of the free navigation of the Suez Canal.

A British Force will protect Cetewayo for six months.

LONDON, 6th January.

Lord Granville has notified to the French Government that the British Government has no fresh proposal to submit respecting Control in Egypt.

The circular despatch of the British Government to the Powers explains the course of events and British action in Egypt.

Our future action is not referred to except as regards the freedom of the Suez Canal Navigation.

INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

RANGOON, 28th December.

Letters from Mandalay state that King Theebaw and his Queen are in the greatest consternation at the escape of the Mongoon Prince.

Burmese troops have been despatched to the Munipur Frontier, which the fugitive is expected to cross. Should he now act with prudence and boldness he is considered certain to oust Theebaw. The feeling of general alarm in Mandalay has been increased by the suspicious retirement from that city of the Prime Minister, the head of the anti-English party. It is believed in Mandalay, though the belief must be received with caution, that every effort will now be made to conciliate the Indian Government, and that Theebaw would be glad to have the chance of accepting the Simla Treaty in its entirety.

BOMBAY, 29th December.

The officers and men of the Indian Contingent, who visited England, have arrived at Bombay by the *Ganges*. They all speak in warm terms of their reception at home, and express themselves delighted at their experiences. They were particularly struck at what they saw at Woolwich Arsenal, the Crystal Palace, and Windsor Castle. On the voyage out, they landed at Gibraltar, Malta, and Port Said, and saw everything worth seeing at those places. They will stay a few days in Bombay, preparatory to leaving for their respective homes.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 22nd January.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand 3/7½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ...3/7¾
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8
Credits, at 4 months' sight ...3/8¼
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/8¼
ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.54
Credits, at 4 months' sight......4.64
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 225½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 225½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight 72
Private, 30 days' sight........73

SHARES.

A fairly large business has been done in Banks at 179 to 180 per cent. premium for cash and end of the month, at 182 to 183 per cent. for the end of February, and 184 and 185 per cent. for the end of March. Cash shares are wanted ex new issue at 150 per cent. premium. Luzons have been placed at $112 for the end of the month, and $114 for the end of March. China and Manila Steamers have found buyers at 30 per cent. premium for cash.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—150 per cent. premium ex New Issue.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—New Issue 140 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$1,850 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,610 per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 1,225 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 890 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$230 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$140 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$1,135 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$327½ per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—52 per cent. premium.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$33 per share, premium.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—par.
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited, —30 per cent. premium for cash.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$82 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$125 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$200 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debentures)—3 per cent. premium.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$112 per share.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$165 per share.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited —$65 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—Nominal.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1878—2 per cent. prem.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1881—2½ per cent. prem.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874—Nominal.

CHARTERS EFFECTED.

The following settlements are taken from Messrs. STEIL & LAMKE's Freight Circular:—

Helene—British bark, Taiwanfoo to Halifax, New York or Montreal, private terms.
Kisken—British bark, Taiwanfoo to New York, Boston or Montreal, private terms.
Livingstone—German bark, 531 tons, to Honolulu and back, gold $6,000 in full, 60 lay days.
Anna Bertha—German bark, 468 tons, Takow to Yokohama and back to Hongkong *viâ* Newchwang, 47½ cents per picul, 55 lay days.
Benedicta—German three-masted schooner, 247 tons, Whampoa to Tientsin and back to Hongkong *viâ* Newchwang, 50 cents per picul, 35 lay days.
Anton—German steamer, 395 tons, to Singapore, Penang and back *viâ* Saigon, monthly charter conditions, $40 per day.
Alwine—German steamer, 400 tons, to Singapore, Penang and back *viâ* Saigon, monthly charter conditions, $40 per day.
Anton—German steamer, 395 tons, Saigon to Hongkong (re-charter), 15 cents per picul, 5 lay days.
Alwine—German steamer, 400 tons, Saigon to Hongkong (re-charter), 15 cents per picul, 5 lay days.
Odin—Norwegian steamer, 959 tons, Nagasaki to Hongkong, $1.50 per ton.
Cassandra—German steamer, 1,097 tons, Nagasaki to Hongkong (2nd trip), $1.50 per ton.
Tamsui—British steamer, 919 tons, to Batavia, 20 cents per picul.
Peter der Grosse—Russian steamer, 544 tons, Takao to Yokohama, 23 cents per picul, 10 lay days.
Bellona—German steamer, 789 tons, to Saigon and back, $2,400 in full, Saigon to Hongkong (re-charter), 14 cents per picul, 7 lay days.
Hoihow—British steamer, 895 tons, Saigon to Hongkong (February loading), 14 cents per picul, 8 lay days.
Whampoa—British steamer, 1,750 tons, Saigon to Hongkong (February loading), 13 cents per picul, 12 lay days.
Phœnix—German steamer, 789 tons, Saigon to Hongkong (re-charter), 12 cents per picul, 8 lay days.
Ægean—British steamer, 749 tons, Saigon to Hongkong (re-charter), 10 cents per picul, 7 lay days.
Vorsetzen—German steamer, 1,395 tons, to Saigon and back, 13 cents per picul, 16 lay days.
Keelung—British steamer, 919 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, 11 cents per picul, 8 lay days.
Vladivostock—Russian steamer, 678 tons, Saigon to Hongkong (two trips), 15 cents per picul, 8 lay days.
Olympia—German steamer, 783 tons, to Saigon and back, $2,400 in full, 18 lay days.
Decima—German steamer, 1,151 tons, Saigon to Hongkong, private terms.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

January 22nd.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG. Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG. On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY. Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY. On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI. Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI. On date at 10 A.M.	MANILA. On date at 10 A.M.	MANILA. On date at 4 P.M.
Barometer	30.19	30.20	30.10	30.14	30.41	30.30	30.18	—
Thermometer attached	60.0	60.5	60.0	58.0	50.0	45.5	75.7	—
Direction of Wind	E	E	E	SW	[illegible]	NNE	ENE	—
Force	5	3	2	1	4	2	2	—
Dry Thermometer	58.0	59.0	60.0	58.0	49.5	43.0	79.0	—
Wet Thermometer	53.5	56.0	59.0	55.0	42.0	39.5	71.5	—
Weather	b.c.	o.c.	b.c.	o.c.	b.b.	b.m.	b.	—
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.
THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.
DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N. N.N.E., N.E., &c.
FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.
STATE OF WEATHER.—*B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Drizzly. *F.* Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. *T.* Thunder. *U.* Bad, threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm. *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.
RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

January 22nd.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.210
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.174
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.124
Thermometer—9 A.M.	58
Thermometer—1 P.M.	60
Thermometer—4 P.M.	61
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	57
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	58
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	59
Thermometer—Maximum	61
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	54

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

THE CHINESE COMMUNITY AND GAMBLING, ETC., IN HONGKONG.

The subjects broached by the Chinese deputation to His Excellency the Administrator on 15th inst. were very important ones, and unquestionably merit the attention promised by Mr. MARSH. Mr. HO KAI, the principal spokesman of the deputation, which was thoroughly representative of the most influential part of the Chinese community, laid before the Administrator two serious evils which in the opinion of the deputation are rampant in the Colony, and one minor one, which require immediate attention at the hands of the Government, and whose existence are a wrong, a danger, and a nuisance to the respectable portion of the Chinese community. The first of these evils is gambling, which Mr. HO KAI declares to be prevalent, in every one of its many phases, in this Colony, leading to crime, misery, destitution, and suicide in many cases. The deputation were of opinion that the law as at present existing is inadequate to suppress this widespread vice, which has its ramifications in every quarter, and is literally hydra-headed. We several times called attention, during the administration of the late GOVERNOR, to the unblushing manner in which gambling was carried on, and stated, on good Chinese authority, that the Chinese section of the Police Force were practically subsidised by the gambling-house keepers. Our representations were treated with silent contempt for the most part, and Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY never took any effective measures to secure the suppression of this vice, the Gambling Commission he appointed having a most abortive ending. The powers possessed by the Police are doubtless too limited to ensure the suppression of gambling to any extent, and, as Mr. HO KAI sensibly urged, more fines are practically no punishment, as the offenders can readily pay them out of their large profits. Drastic measures are needed if the vice of gambling is even to be kept in bounds; to eradicate it altogether we believe to be well nigh impossible. But much good may be effected by amending the law relating to gambling, investing the Police with larger powers, and reducing the strength of the Chinese shore contingent while increasing that of the European force. This step may necessitate a larger outlay, but we believe the gentlemen forming the deputation will agree with us that it will be the most effective.

With regard to the existence of sly brothels in great numbers in every district of the city the representations of the deputation are equally well founded. The cure for this serious evil is to be found in the enforcement of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance. This law was practically suspended during the latter four years of Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY's term of office, with the lamentable result Mr. HO KAI had to describe on Monday. The results of the late GOVERNOR's crusade against the Ordinance in question has only had the effect of spreading vice broadcast and propagating disease. It would be instructive to the women who made themselves so deplorably conspicuous in England recently in connection with this question if they could have placed before them statistics of the injury wrought by Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY in neglecting to carry out the provisions of the Ordinance so heedlessly denounced.

Turning to the last subject with which the deputation dealt, that of the nuisance and obstruction caused by the hawkers in the streets, this is a question that has two sides. The licensed hawkers are, on the whole, a useful body of men to the lower classes of the community. They vend their wares cheaply, and in many cases prove a great convenience. But on the other hand, the Chinese shopkeepers have just cause of complaint. A large number of these so-called hawkers do not hawk their goods at all. They lay out their stalls right in front of the shops, monopolising part of the road and sometimes the whole of the pavement, and, paying no rent, they are enabled to undersell the shopkeepers just under their very noses. The shopkeepers are, in our opinion, at least entitled to this protection—that no hawker's stall should be allowed to be pitched in a stationary position in the street in front of their doors. Let the hawker be an itinerant, not a stallkeeper on the pavement. Some portions of Queen's Road and other great business thoroughfares are at present literally lined with these stalls. Most of the hawkers have been so long in undisturbed possession of their standings that they would probably feel it a great grievance if requested to move on, and believe they have, by long usance, earned a prescriptive right to the particular spots on which they have, for years mayhap, located their wares. It will now be hard to carry out the proper measures with regard to these poor fellows. They have only taken advantage of the laxity of the regulations, and will doubtless feel persecuted if requested to move on by the Police. Yet what else can be done? In many provincial towns in England there are many stalls of the kind kept by these hawkers allowed in the market, and possibly if Victoria be at some time in the future provided with a new market a certain number of stalls could be appropriated to the vendors of miscellaneous goods like those now exposed in such plentiful variety along the thoroughfares.

All the evils upon which the Chinese deputation to Mr. MARSH dwelt to such effect were either magnified or created by the ill-advised policy of Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY. He abandoned all attempts to suppress gambling, for what reason we have never heard. He suspended the provisions of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance to the great encouragement of vice; and he gave orders that the hawkers were not to be molested or interfered with. He claimed that all this was done on behalf and in the interest of the Chinese, and took unlimited credit to himself for having abolished class legislation. He has repeatedly urged, in his despatches to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that his policy was endorsed by the Chinese community, and asserted that it usually had its inception in their representations. That this assumption was not infrequently distinctly opposed to the truth we have on several occasions demonstrated by convincing evidence, and surely no better proof of the fact can be found than in the spectacle of the deputation in question voluntarily waiting upon his successor to denounce the very state of things which he averred met with the pronounced approval of the Chinese community. Further than that the Chinese residents more than once intimated their opinion that for certain offences flogging was the most deterrent punishment, and we now find the Chinese deputation to Mr. MARSH suggesting a sound flogging as a fitting punishment for certain gambling offences. How shocked would the virtuous Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY be at the bare thought of a Chinese gambler or gambling den keeper being flogged for luring some

victim to his ruin. That puissant knight would, we fear, be reluctant to award such punishment even to the dastard who laid his hand upon a woman. The Chinese gentlemen who waited upon the Administrator on Monday were, however, actuated by sympathy with the victims of crime, not compassion for the criminals themselves. They understand their countrymen, and know that the Chinese criminal has more horror of the lash than of the four stone walls and comfortable shelter of Victoria gaol. They wish to see deterrents provided against crime; not methods for taking care of the criminals when caught. Emancipated from the detrimental influence of their pretended champion they have evidently recovered their common sense; thus we find them expressing views diametrically opposed not only to his policy, but to what he represented to be their desires.

CHINESE DEPUTATION TO H.E. THE ADMINISTRATOR.

At noon on the 15th instant, a deputation consisting of Dr. Ho Kai, Mr. Ho Amei, Mr. Leong On, Mr. Wei Ayuk, and about 90 other members of the Chinese community waited upon His Excellency the Administrator with the object of stating their desire that effective measures should be taken to suppress gambling house and sly brothels. The Registrar General introduced the deputation, who were received in the Council Chamber by H.E. the Administrator, the Colonial Secretary and the Hon. F. B. Johnson.

Mr. Ho Kai—May it please your Excellency. I have the honour to address you on behalf of a large number of influential Chinese merchants and residents of this Colony upon several matters of considerable importance—matters which nearly concern the welfare and honour of a large portion of Her Majesty's subjects in Hongkong. The grave nature of the subjects I intend to deal with will be a sufficient excuse for my addressing you at some length, and I am sure your Excellency, who has always taken such deep interest in the promotion of the happiness and advancement of the Chinese community in this Colony, will, for the same reason, give me a patient hearing. It will be my endeavour not to weary you with any superfluous remarks, but in as brief and succinct a manner as I am able I shall state the facts to which I wish respectfully to draw your attention. At the outset, it is necessary for me to make myself clearly understood on two points. Firstly, that what I am about to express is not merely my own experience and sentiments, but that of a large portion of the respectable Chinese merchants and residents, more than 1,100 of whom have already affixed their seals and signatures to a petition which has been presented to you through the Registrar General, and which treats of the same matters which we now desire again to bring under your notice more fully and publicly. Secondly, that whatever observations and opinions I may have to make or express in the course of my speech, I wish your Excellency to take them at their own worth, and as being made without the slightest ill-feeling against any particular person or persons. With these prefatory remarks I shall proceed to the important matters we wish to submit to your consideration. The first of these is gambling, an evil which is still rife in this Colony in spite of all the Ordinances which have been passed for its suppression. That gambling still exists in Hongkong in one form or another, and that of late years it has been largely on the increase and assumed most serious proportions, and that the existing law is wholly inadequate to deal with the offenders, are facts which are well known and apparent to even the most casual observer. Almost every street and lane in the Chinese quarters is the scene of this infamous practice. We need not now as formerly enter houses before we come upon the gamblers' dens, but in the open streets we are often made unwilling spectators of scenes which fill our hearts with disgust and abhorrence. What are the reasons which caused gambling to be conducted mainly in the streets instead of within doors, we may well here pause to consider. They appear to be these:—Firstly,—It is safer for those who are engaged in this nefarious business to conduct their iniquitous operations in the streets. In a house, they are in a manner confined; a large number of persons gathered together in a confined and fixed spot will sooner or later attract attention and notice, and if information were given to the police, the latter could at once make a descent upon them and effect a capture; whereas in the street they could change their quarters from day to day, and if discovered could make good their escape by mingling with the crowd. Secondly,—Perhaps the main reason is that by choosing the streets as their *locus operandi*, the gamblers knew they could effectually evade the public gambling Amendment Ordinance of 1876, as this Ordinance only enacts that "any person who shall keep any house, room, or place, boat, vessel or any place on land or water, for public playing or gambling, or shall permit any person to play within such house, room, boat, vessel, or any place on land or water as aforesaid, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars on conviction thereof in a summary manner." (See Sect. 4.) Then Sect. 5 goes on to say that any person who shall use, haunt, or be found within such house, room, boat, vessel or any place on land or water as aforesaid shall forfeit a sum not exceeding $50 on conviction thereof in a summary manner. Here, as one can easily observe, if any one were arrested in the street for gambling and undoubted evidence be produced to show that he has in his actual possession instruments for gambling and that he was personally engaged in gambling shortly before his arrest, still he could not be brought within the meaning of this Ordinance. I venture to think that it is within your Excellency's recollection that about two or three months ago a man was had up before one of the Police Magistrates, and charged with being concerned in a particular kind of gambling known as Pak-kop-piu, and upon the production of the most convincing evidence of the prisoner's guilt, the Magistrate convicted him under the provisions of the Ordinance, but the case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and before the full Court it was held that the said prisoner having been arrested in the open street could not be said to keep any house or place for gambling, and that the said Magistrate had no power to convict him. The man was discharged, and we can well imagine the rejoicing among his fraternity on his release! But it may seem strange to some persons that public gambling conducted in the open street and in broad daylight should have escaped the vigilant eyes of the police or watchmen for so long a time. It would be surprising, indeed, if this were true; but it is not the case. The district watchmen knew and have done their duty on more than one occasion, but they could not get the offenders convicted. Not many days ago one of the head watchmen arrested a man who was caught in the street while actively engaged in conducting Tsz Fa gambling. On his person there was found unmistakable evidence of his crime and the head watchman had watched him closely for some time. The prisoner was brought before a district inspector of police, who, for reasons best known to himself, let the prisoner go without bringing him before a magistrate. Every member of the police force, we have reasons to believe, is acquainted with the fact that gambling is daily being carried on before their very eyes and almost everywhere; but that it was generally known and yet not put down and stamped out altogether might possibly be due to the limited power invested in the police, being wholly inadequate to deal with the matter, or it might be owing solely to some other causes. I shall speak of this more fully later on. Let me now proceed to give your Excellency an insight into the management and working of some of the secret gambling societies in Hongkong. The different forms of gambling that are flourishing in Hongkong at this present time are principally those known as Tsz-fa, Pak-kop-piu, and Fan-tan. The first two are carried on partly within doors and partly in the streets, but the last is generally conducted in houses. Take Tsz-fa first: the way in which this is carried on is most interesting. A number of persons, varying from 3 to 10 or 20, join together forming a sort of gambling society. They elect their officers and assign to each a particular function. Nearly all the members of the society have private residences which serve in turn the place of private meetings of the society which are held periodically. They employ a great number of persons, both male and female, generally fortune-tellers, pedlars, and flower-sellers, who go from house to house to induce men and women, especially the latter, to try their luck at the game. Every one of those emissaries is armed with a sheet of paper containing thirty-six characters and many copies of a doggerel composed by some brilliant genius of the society. This doggerel is intended to be a kind of riddle, and is supposed, if rightly interpreted, to guide the unfortunate victims to foretell without fail what is the next winning character, so as to lay a heavy bet on it. But really it is no guide at all. The doggerel is obscurely put together, and is about as ambiguous as a Delphian Oracle, that it might point to any of the 36 characters, so that it oftener misleads than assists the better. Still it serves to excite the interest and imagination of the dupes, and it is not at all unusual to see several Chinese females sitting for hours together in order to get at the right character by mutual help and discussion. The strong inducement held out to the gamblers is that if the character they have fixed upon beforehand should turn out to be the one chosen by the society, then they would get from the society 30 times the value of their stakes, that is to say, if the stake be $1 then the society will pay them $30. The various agents of these societies, under pretext of business, will penetrate every house and shop to get people to stake a large or small amount on one or more of the 36 characters and collect the money. When each of these agents has finished his round, he retires to some quiet locality and makes out a clear statement of the amount of money he has received, what characters have been staked upon and what is the value of the stake upon each. This done, at the appointed time he repairs to the rendezvous as previously arranged, which is generally a bye-street or lane in the Chinese quarters. Here he meets one of the officers to whom he hands in his statement, and then perhaps he moves on further and comes across another officer to whom he delivers the money. I may here point out that this ingenious arrangement is a clever precaution against the possibility of a capture. The officer who receives the money takes good care not to carry the evidence about him whereby the money in his possession may be accounted for, and the officer whose business it is to take charge of the statements resolves that if he should be captured, the money at all events should not be taken with him, so that if he be able to escape by a lie he might be all the more free to make some such excuse as he has just picked up the papers in his possession in the street not knowing what they were, &c., &c. When all the papers and money have been collected, a third officer appears on the scene holding a small money box made of porcelain; within this box there is a slip of paper with the chosen character written on it in big letters. This officer proceeds publicly to break open the money-box and exhibits the slip of paper and officially proclaims the winning character. All the various agents then disperse, each going his own way and makes reports to his different customers on their good or ill luck. The different processes I have just described as occurring in the streets are conducted in such admirable order and precision that the whole scarcely occupies more than 5 or 10 minutes. As to Pak-op-piu, somewhat similar arrangements are adopted, but I regret time will not allow me to enter upon a fuller explanation of them. With regard to Fan-tan, the *modus operandi* has not altered; the same management as was in vogue formerly is now adopted, only in a more secret manner. In connection with gambling, I beg to draw your Excellency's attention to the existence of some gambling dens which combine gambling with a great deal of swindling. These swindling and gambling dens are scattered all over this colony. One may meet with them everywhere in the respectable as well as in the low parts of the China town. These dens have their separate staffs and agents, and their object is to induce people to enter their establishments by crafty means and holding out bright prospects of gain. Once a person enters one of these houses, he is lost, for they will stop at nothing to gain their end. Tea heavily drugged, medicated tobacco, and such fiendish devices are means by which their purposes are occasionally carried out. Their victims are innumerable, and strangers to this colony are their special prey. The demoralization and misery they have caused are truly lamentable. This leads me to touch briefly upon the evils resulting to a large portion of the Chinese community in Hongkong from the baneful influences of gambling, and the existence of these swindling houses. Their effects for evil are immense, and I cannot help feeling sorry and grieved for the dupes and sufferers as their misery is recalled again to my mind. Loss of wealth and honour, utter ruin and starvation; men hitherto accounted honest, capable and in circumstance turning criminals, knaves and vagabonds; families which were once united, happy and in affluence being broken up and reduced to penury; these are the usual sequels to the vice of gambling. But the evil does not even stop here, and it is my intention to point out to your Excellency the most atrocious and deplorable phase of the many evils resulting from gambling. I refer to the wretched condition to which some of the Chinese women are reduced and what intense suffering and shame they have to endure through gambling. Speaking with all due respect, I cannot help thinking that the Chinese ladies are the most helpless of all human beings; this makes the sin of those who victimise them all the more hateful, and it behoves us as men to protect them as far as it is in our power from the pit-falls which those heartless wretches have prepared for their destruction. As I have remarked before, all the gambling societies have their own separate agents both male and female, and these agents are generally pedlars, flower-sellers and fortune-tellers or people of such description, and who on account of their several employments have frequent and easy access to the women. It is through these agents that the Chinese women gamble, and it is owing to their diabolical influence that some of the female members of the community are hopelessly ruined. Most Chinese ladies are easily persuaded to vary their retired and monotonous life by a little excitement like gambling; but alas! little do they know when they once begin to gamble, they are taking the first steps forward on the road which leads to their own ruin. Like all other vices, gambling has its own allurements and fascination, and thus it is its votaries never stay till their money is all spent and substance is lost. Even here the pause is but momentary, and serves to afford time to the wretched fools to cast about them for means to continue their unprofitable career. Women who are great gamblers often trouble their friends with applications for loans under various pretences, but no amount of money is sufficient for their purpose. Friends get tired of lending and debts are overdue, still their passion for gambling continues. All that remains to them is to raise the necessary funds on their jewellery, apparel, and articles of furniture, some of which may be gifts from parents, husbands or friends. Thus it comes to pass that many valuable articles pass cheaply into the hands of pawn-brokers. This sort of thing cannot continue longer without the danger of discovery. It frequently happens that a festival takes place, when every lady is expected to have on her finest ornaments and most attractive garments. But if they are already gone, how to replace them is the all-absorbing problem that occupies many a breast. This difficulty is variously solved according to the temperament and character of the individual whom it concerns. A small minority would make a clean breast of it by wholesale confession, but a great majority prefer not to publish their own shame and strive to preserve their secret to the very last. They succeed sometimes but at a terrible cost. The opium-pot and the hempen-rope are great destroyers of life when they are in the hands of desperate men; to any one of these poor women they are often welcomed as her best friends, since they at once put her out of the reach of much misery and screen her from the danger of exposure and shame. But death is terrible to most, though it may be sweet to a few; therefore it is the last resource of the wretched. A woman who has lost all by gambling would naturally first employ some other means to save herself. But what means are within the reach of a Chinese lady whereby to obtain money? Unfortunately there is none unless she would perhaps tread the path of infamy and dishonour. This many have done and generally with the connivance and help of their worst enemies, the gambling agents. I shall no longer dwell upon so miserable a topic, but enquire at once into the causes which have enabled public gambling and swindling to continue for so long amongst us without any apparent check or suppression. This, in my opinion, is of great importance, for it is said to know the disease is half the cure. I think the causes are these:—1.—The insufficiency of the existing law to deal with the evil and the light punishment provided for offenders. 2.—The great ingenuity and artfulness of the rogues who are engaged in these nefarious enterprises being such as to render their capture and conviction exceedingly difficult. 3.—The extreme reticence and backwardness of those who have been made the victims and the reserve of their friends on the subject. We can understand this readily to some extent; no one likes to expose his own weakness or the infirmity of his friends, nor does he desire to institute a prosecution which may involve him in some trouble and pecuniary expense. Besides most of the dupes are either helpless women or strangers in the Colony who do not know how to get their betrayers punished. Moreover, witnesses and proofs are very difficult to procure in cases of this nature. Frequently the victim is the only witness of the evils practised upon himself and no corroborative evidence can be obtained. 4.—The apparent inability of the Police to grapple with the difficulty. Why this should be so has never been satisfactorily accounted for. Is it possible that they are blind to facts so patent to the rest of their fellow-colonists? If not, is the hood-winking of the public servants another offence to be laid to the account of the gamblers and swindlers? I come now to the measures for the suppression and prevention of gambling and swindling, which we would humbly submit to your Excellency's consideration. As these have been fully detailed in the petition under ten different heads, I shall only make a few general remarks upon them. Unquestionably there is urgent need for new Ordinances to be passed containing ample provisions so as to make it dangerous and impracticable for gambling to be carried on, under whatever guise and in whatever place, whether in the open street or elsewhere. The power of the police should be augmented and enlarged so as to meet every exigency of the case. Detectives of undoubted honesty and capacity should be employed and duly protected. A just system of punishment and reward should be instituted, so that offenders may not escape merely with a pecuniary fine, which they can easily pay out of their ill-gotten gains, but they should be imprisoned with hard labour or even get a sound flogging, so that every member of the police or detective force may be stimulated and encouraged to extra-vigilance and exertion. Victims should be encouraged and invited to lay their complaints freely before the Registrar-General, who will then cause the offenders to be effectively arrested before they should have time to escape. These and many others are our suggestions, and should all or any of them be adopted, we shall feel it our duty to afford your Excellency every support in our power. I must hasten to the second subject, as I perceive I have occupied much time already. It is of sly brothels I have now to speak. I feel conscious that this is a subject which requires very delicate handling, and it is on that account and my sense of pain and disgust whenever the subject is approached that I desire to be excused from dwelling upon it at any length. That sly brothels do exist is a truth within the knowledge of every one here present who form the deputation. They are here, there, and everywhere, yet let no one think that because they are so numerous that they are easily to be discovered; whereas in truth they are not. Indeed the difficulty connected with their detection is sometimes so great that those whose duty it is to have them suppressed may well and justly plead that the apparent lack of success is due not to any want of disposition and energy on the part of officials but owing greatly to the difficulty of their detection. In a respectable neighbourhood where private families reside they take up their position and keep up a decent outward appearance as to defy detection by an ordinary observer. Leaving out all questions of morality they are by their very nature a crying disgrace and nuisance to their neighbours to whom their true character is generally revealed in a few days, though somehow they manage to hoodwink the police for months or years. I have heard many Chinese gentlemen complaining of having been obliged to remove their families from one place to another in order to avoid having such unpleasant neighbours. It is high time that this sort of unlicensed vice should be put out of existence, and that the peaceful inhabitants of this Colony should have no more nuisances of the kind to put up with. The means for their suppression are not difficult to find,—a few active and trusty detectives and a substitution of imprisonment with hard labour instead of pecuniary fines will soon succeed in eradicating them from this part of the world. In conclusion, permit me briefly to direct your attention to the daily increasing nuisance and obstruction of thoroughfares caused by hawkers in the streets. This nuisance, I feel sure, is widely felt by many residents in this Colony, and will, if not removed, be the occasion of much complaint and perhaps another public representation to your Excellency such as the present one. Of course none of us grudge the poor fellows a means of livelihood, still we cannot see why people should render their occupation a serious inconvenience to their fellow-townsmen. Besides we must not forget the interest of the small shopkeepers, who have to pay heavy rents and taxes simply to be out-competed in their own line of business by their brethren of the street. I have to thank your Excellency for the patient hearing you have given me, and I feel confident that after receiving this deputation you will well consider the matters in question and do your uttermost for the good of the Chinese community at large residing in Hongkong.

Mr. Wei Ayuk also made a few remarks upon the matter, and stated farther that he had received a letter from one of the gambling societies filled with offensive expressions and making many threats against himself and the other members of the deputation in case the movement was proceeded with. The letter also defied them to do their worst, and stated that they (the society) would continue to keep open their gambling houses, and they would prevail.

The Hon. F. B. Johnson remarked that he was present because he had an interview with Mr. Wei Ayuk, who had informed him that a Chinese deputation had determined to wait upon His Excellency and requested him to be present. He felt it his duty, not merely as a member of the Legislative Council, but as a resident in the colony, to show every possible sympathy he could with the movement this deputation had met to advocate. He would have been glad to have seen a larger number of members of Council present, and also members of the European community to support the deputation. He had suggested on Saturday that European gentlemen should be asked to be present, and it was no doubt owing to the shortness of the notice that they had not a larger attendance. Mr. Johnson went on to state his entire concurrence with the views expressed by Mr. Ho Kai, and his sympathy with the object of the movement, and he trusted that it would have a successful result. The evil was difficult to deal with, but he felt quite sure that after hearing Mr. Ho Kai's remarks, His Excellency would do his utmost to carry out the wishes of the deputation.

Mr. Ho Amei also expressed his concurrence with the views expressed by Mr. Ho Kai. He was glad to see Mr. Johnson there supporting them, and he thanked that gentleman for doing so. He trusted that it would not be long before those evils to which Mr. Ho Kai had referred would be stamped out.

His Excellency said—Mr. Ho Kai and gentlemen, I am very glad to receive such a large and influential deputation of Chinese and to have the opportunity of learning from you personally your views on the important subjects which you have to-day brought to my notice. I have listened with a great deal of interest and at the same time with a great deal of pain to the statement which has been made by Mr. Ho Kai as to the harm which is done amongst the Chinese community by gambling and sly brothels. Both of these subjects have engaged the attention of the Government for some time past. Only last week, and before it was known that this deputation were to wait on me, I received from the Captain Superintendent of Police his usual quarterly returns of the number of gambling cases which had been dealt with by the Police and calling at the same time the attention of Government to what he considered to be the unsatisfactory state of the existing law on the subject. The total number of cases dealt with by the Police in that period was 18, the total number of prisoners charged was 163 males and 4 females, the number of persons convicted or bound over was 115 males and 2 females, and the number of persons discharged 48 males and 2 females. This shows that the Police are not neglecting their duties. This is not the first occasion on which the Captain Superintendent of Police has reported the difficulties with which he had to contend in dealing with gamblers owing, in his opinion, to defects in the law. In dealing with an important subject like this I am bound in the first place to consult the Attorney-General as to what steps can be legally taken. I have not yet referred to the Attorney-General the report recently received from the Captain Superintendent of Police, because shortly after it was sent to me I was informed that a memorial on the same subject would be presented in a few days by the Chinese, and I thought it better to wait until I had received this document and considered it in connection with the Police report. I do not think therefore that any blame can be attached to the Police in this matter. In the year 1879 a Commission was appointed to inquire into the subject of gambling. This Commission has, I believe, never reported, and I do not know what has become of it; in fact I do not know who are the members of whom it was composed. I do not think that a Commission is necessary to deal with this question, as all necessary information on the subject can be obtained from the Police and the Government, and I can assure the Chinese community that the matter will have my earnest attention, and that I will not lose a moment in dealing with it. With regard to sly brothels, I may say that in April or May last, a very short time after my return to this Colony, my attention was called to the subject by the annual report of the Colonial Surgeon, who reported a very great increase in the number of these places during the present year. The report was corroborated by the Acting Captain Superintendent of Police and the Registrar-General, to whom I addressed enquiries on the subject. You are no doubt aware that a Commission was appointed to enquire into the working of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance and the kindred subject of Brothel Slavery and Sly Brothels. This Commission, as we know, presented a very voluminous report, which was sent home to the Secretary of State. After careful consideration of the whole subject, the Secretary of State sent instructions to this Government to prepare a new law and forward it home for his approval. A draft Ordinance was prepared accordingly and sent home for the consideration of the Secretary of State in October last. I have no doubt that the new Governor, Sir George Bowen, will bring out with him instructions to pass an Ordinance which will enable the Government to deal more effectually with the matter. The whole of the correspondence which has passed on this subject has been printed and laid before the House of Commons. I regret that, as I have been supplied with only a limited number of copies, I cannot give you one, but I can lend you a copy of Lord Kimberley's despatch containing the instructions to pass the new law. I will quote you a passage from a despatch of Lord Kimberley on this subject. His Lordship writes—"I view with much satisfaction the steps taken "by the respectable Chinese to co-operate with "Government in their efforts to deal with this "evil." The Secretary of State has also called attention to another point, and that is, that in this Colony the Police did not co-operate with the Registrar-General's Department in connection with the working of the Contagious Diseases Ordinances. He pointed out how the work was carried out in Singapore, and on his instructions to this Government he expressed the "hopes that "similar co-operation in the future will produce "the like result in the Colony under your "Government." It is not the fault of the Police that there has been no co-operation hitherto. It has been considered hitherto that it was not desirable that they should interfere with the workings of the Contagious Diseases Ordinance and accordingly they received instructions to that effect. Draft instructions have now been prepared by the Registrar-General indicating the mode in which the police should co-operate, and these instructions have been referred to the Captain Superintendent of Police for his observations. They will probably be finally settled by the Executive Council some day this week. With regard to the subject of sly brothels I have had put in my hands a return by the Registrar-General of the number of suspected houses that have been visited by the officers of his department since April last. Those have numbered 240, of which the occupants of 112 were summoned and 13 have been declared—none have yet been declared a second time. The effect of a second declaration is that the house is closed. The effect of the Registrar-General's interference has been to drive the girls from the sly brothels to registered houses or altogether away from the colony. The last subject to which you have referred was the obstruction in the streets by hawkers and others. I have been aware that this has been a great nuisance for some time past, and the subject is specially referred to by Mr. Chadwick in his report. I have received copies of this report which have been sent to me by the Secretary of State without any formal instructions or any instructions at all, and I was in doubt whether I should act on this report at once as I have been urged to do. I accordingly telegraphed home and was informed in reply that instructions were on their way out. Perhaps they may arrive by next mail. In the meantime I have only hitherto had one formal complaint of nuisance caused by these obstructions, and that referred to a portion of the Queen's-road near the Naval Yard. I issued orders therefore that they should after ten days' notice clear out of this place.

Mr. Ho Kai thanked His Excellency for the courtesy with which he had received the deputation and for the kind way in which he proposed to carry out their views.

The deputation then withdrew.

PRIZE DAY AT VICTORIA SCHOOL.

The red letter day of the year, as far as the pupils of Victoria School were concerned, was on the 20th inst., when the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils who were successful at the past examination took place. A brief account given below of the work done by the school during the past year shows that it has been satisfactory, and it must be gratifying to the parents of the girls and boys who took home prizes on Saturday, to know that those rewards have been well earned by the progress their children have made. The number of situations obtained by boys from this school during the year also speak volumes in favour of Mr. and Mrs. Hanlon's success as teachers. Proceedings commenced at four o'clock, when there were present Mrs. Marsh, Bishop Raimondi, Dr. Stewart, Mr. Granville Sharp, Mr. A. G. Romano, and a number of ladies and gentlemen, friends and relatives of the pupils.

A very clever overture on the piano was given by one of the boarders, after which several of the pupils recited poetry, and brief biographies of celebrated men—Shakspeare, Milton, &c.

Bishop Raimondi then addressed those present as follows—Ladies and gentlemen, before the distribution of prizes takes place allow me to say a few words. First I must thank Mr. and Mrs. Hanlon for their kind invitation by which I have come here. Nothing pleases me more than to be able to take part in anything which concerns education. I think there is no more noble work than educating the young, though I must confess that is not an easy work. This school is not a new one; it is well known to all the residents of Hongkong, and has earned a golden reputation. Well merited praises have been bestowed at different times on Mrs. Hanlon's abilities as a teacher, and I am very happy to be here to-day to confirm that. Ladies and gentlemen, Mrs. Hanlon's school has been quite a success, and what I say has no more flattering effect than the fact of the progress made by your sons and daughters in this school for several years past. All have passed the examinations with one single exception. Mrs. Hanlon was the first to qualify young ladies to pass the sixth standard, and she presents one of her pupils ready to sustain examination in Latin. Two years ago I was in the United States, where everything is looking in a grand style, and I took a particular interest in visiting the different educational establishments. In these I saw for young ladies I was shown into a room which was called the graduated young ladies' class, and that class reflects great credit on these establishments, but I am sure we might find in this room pupils equal to those of the graduated young ladies' class. Mrs. Hanlon is a pious and truly Christian woman, and a thorough good Catholic, and knows how to engraft in the juvenile hearts those Christian principles which embellish and ennoble women here. The boys of this school likewise reflect great credit on their teacher, Mr. Hanlon, and I hear that during last year no less than twelve boys from this school have gained situations, which accounts for the number of boys having diminished somewhat. When you reflect that out of sixty boys, twelve have got good situations you must confess it is a most remarkable result. (Loud applause.) I have heard likewise that the managers of the firms who have employed those boys have been well satisfied with them, and this is also very gratifying (hear, hear). Now ladies and gentlemen, I should like to have seen some person of higher standing in the position I occupy, but I think no one can be more acquainted than myself with a practical knowledge of the hardships and difficulties a teacher has in his work. I heartily congratulate Mr. and Mrs. Hanlon on the great successes they have attained, and on behalf of our community I heartily thank them for the way in which they have educated our young. (Applause.) I now inform you that Mrs. Marsh has consented to distribute the prizes, and I think that coming from her, they will have double value (renewed applause).

Mrs. Marsh then, in a kindly manner, handed the prizes to the children according to the following list:—

GIRLS.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

L. Leiria, for History, Composition, and Grammar, "Wordsworth's Poetical Works," presented by Dr. Stewart; for Arithmetic, Translation from Portuguese and French, "French and English Dictionary," presented by Bishop Raimondi.

E. Leiria, Composition, Grammar, Analysis, History, Drawing Maps, Translation from Portuguese and French, "Longfellow's Poetical Works," presented by Dr. Stewart.

Eliza do Rozario, for Reading, Composition, and History, a book, presented by Bishop Raimondi; for Translation from French, an Inkstand, presented by Mrs. Fleming.

Emily do Rozario, Drawing Maps and Writing, a Dictionary, presented by Bishop Raimondi.

SIXTH STANDARD.

Jane Berkley, History, Composition, Grammar, Analysis, and Geography, "Milton's Poetical Works," presented by Mrs. Hanlon.

H. Sá, Grammar, Analysis, Drawing Maps, History, and Needle Work, "Anderson's Fairy Tales," presented by Mrs. Hanlon.

M. Gomes, Geography, Writing, Reading, and Translation from Portuguese, a book, presented by Mrs. Hanlon.

FIFTH STANDARD.

R. Ribeiro, Grammar and Analysis, Geography, Arithmetic, Composition, Drawing Maps, and Needle Work, an Inkstand, presented by Mrs. Guedes.

M. d'Almada e Castro, Composition, Reading, Drawing Maps, and Translation, "Shakspeare's Poetical Works," presented by Mr. Hanlon.

C. d'Almada e Castro, Drawing Maps, Composition, Reading, Translation, and Needle Work, "Nature Pictures," presented by Mrs. A. G. Romano.

G. Morgan, Arithmetic, Grammar, Analysis, and Drawing Maps, an Inkstand, presented by Mr. P. A. da Costa.

J. do Ribeiro, Grammar, Geography, and Needle Work, "The Arabian Nights," presented by Mrs. Hanlon.

J. dos Remedios, Analysis, Arithmetic, and Translation, "The Secret of Success," presented by Mrs. J. H. dos Remedios.

M. dos Remedios, Writing, Composition, and Grammar, "School Days in Paris," presented by Mrs. Hanlon.

THIRD STANDARD.

M. Gomes, Reading, Grammar, and Dictation, "Hoda," presented by Mrs. Hanlon.

S. dos Remedios, Geography and Dictation, a book, presented by Mrs. Fleming.

A. Aquino, Writing, Geography, and Translation, "Red Coats and Blue Jackets," presented by Mrs. J. H. dos Remedios.

SECOND STANDARD.

A. dos Remedios, Arithmetic, Dictation, and Writing, an Inkstand, presented by Mrs. A. G. Romano.

John H. dos Remedios, Reading, Dictation, and Writing, "Little Folks," presented by Dr. F. Stewart.

M. Aquino, Geography and Arithmetic, a book, presented by Mrs. Hanlon.

A. Sagor, Reading and Dictation, a book, presented by Mrs. Hanlon.

M. dos Remedios, Dictation and Writing, Silver Pencil case, presented by Mrs. J. H. dos Remedios.

F. Chagas, Writing, Arithmetic, and Needle Work, an Inkstand, presented by Mrs. G. Carvalho.

L. dos Remedios, General Improvement, a Purse, presented by a Friend.

E. Ezra, Reading, "Mother Goose's Nursery Gems," presented by Mrs. Hanlon.

BOYS.

SIXTH STANDARD.

J. Leiria, for History, Composition, Arithmetic, Analysis, Drawing Maps, and French, "Sea Pictures," presented by Dr. F. Stewart.

FIFTH STANDARD.

J. A. dos Remedios, for Composition, Arithmetic, Parsing, and Drawing Maps, Mathematical Instruments, presented by Mrs. Fleming.

A. Rodrigues, for Geography and Reading, "Manual do Christão Devoto," presented by Mrs. M. C. Rozario.

FOURTH STANDARD.

A. Gomes, for Geography, Arithmetic, and Grammar, "Self Help," presented by Mrs. J. H. dos Remedios.

J. da Silva, for Reading, Dictation, and Arithmetic, "Horas Marianas," presented by Rev. Bishop Raimondi.

THIRD STANDARD.

A. Tialcita, for All Subjects, "Household Amusements," presented by Mrs. A. G. Romano.

F. Kauffmann, for Reading, Grammar, Arithmetic, and French, "Life of Washington," presented by Mrs. A. G. Romano.

Tam Sing, for Dictation and Arithmetic, Inkstand, presented by Mr. O. A. da Cruz.

C. Xavier, for Writing and Dictation, Gold Pencil, presented by Mrs. Fleming.

A. Pereira, for Reading and Geography, Inkstand, presented by Mrs. A. G. Romano.

J. Pereira, for Parsing and Writing, Telescope, presented by a Friend.

M. Aquino, for Writing and Arithmetic, "Bethlehem Fables," presented by Bishop Raimondi.

SECOND STANDARD.

A. Zulueta, for All Subjects, "Drawing Room Amusements," presented by Mr. Hanlon.

M. Zulueta, for Writing and Arithmetic, Silver Watch, presented by a Friend.

R. Souza, for Dictation and Reading, "Officio da Semana Santa," presented by Mrs. Britto.

T. Pereira, for Reading and Arithmetic, a Purse, presented by a Friend.

FIRST STANDARD.

J. Preyaler, for Arithmetic and Reading, a Prayer book, presented by Mr. J. M. Basa.

B. da Costa, for Dictation and Arithmetic, "The Arabian Nights," presented by Mrs. Hanlon.

G. Shuster, for Reading and Spelling, Gold Pencil, presented by Mrs. J. H. dos Remedios.

J. de Aquino, for Arithmetic and Writing, Inkstand, presented by Mrs. M. C. Rozario.

M. Cunha, for Arithmetic and Spelling, Inkstand, presented by Mrs. M. C. Rozario.

SPECIAL PRIZES.

Kam Yong, for General Improvement, "Natural History," presented by Mr. Hanlon.

J. T. Aquino, for Writing and Spelling, Prayer book, presented by Mr. J. M. Basa.

F. M. Britto, for Dictation and Reading, Prayer book, presented by Mr. J. M. Basa.

A. C. Gomes, for Spelling, Prayer book, presented by Mr. J. M. Basa.

F. Stainfield, for Reading, Inkstand, presented by Mr. M. C. Rozario.

G. Shelby, for Reading and Dictation, a book, presented by Mr. Hanlon.

The prizes having been distributed, one of the elder pupils came forward and said he had been requested by Mr. and Mrs. Hanlon to thank Mrs. Marsh for kindly being present to distribute the prizes, and he thought the Bishop would see by the report that their studies had not been altogether neglected. Thirty-four boys had been presented for examination, of whom two boys failed from irregular attendance, and one girl because she was too young. Twelve boys had obtained situations during the year in Government offices, banks, and in merchants' offices in Hongkong, Canton and Shanghai.

Hearty cheers were given for Mrs. Marsh, and the proceedings terminated.

STRANDING OF THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMER "WUHU."

The steamer *Wuhu* has been stranded on the Waterman Shoal, Langshan Crossing, while on her passage from Shanghai to the Yangtsze ports. The *Courier* gives the following account of the disaster, which seems to give little prospect of the vessel being saved:—The *Wuhu* left Shanghai on Saturday morning, the 6th inst., and on the afternoon of the same day she stranded near the lower Vine Point Buoy, near the Langshan Crossing. The accident, it is said, was the result of the buoys being obscured from the view of the steamer by junks, and the result was that the steamer ran out of the usual channel of navigation. Where the *Wuhu* grounded there is very little water, and at low tide the bank is nearly dry. When the *Shanghai* came down the river it was believed that she could easily be got off, and Captain Martin had a tow-rope fastened to the *Wuhu*, at the bow, and hauled her round a little. It is now said that the strain of towing was so great as to seriously injure the stranded vessel amidships. Whether this was so or not, is not, we believe, definitely known in Shanghai, but there was no reason to believe such was the case at the actual time of the towing, and the *Shanghai* left her and came on to Shanghai. Captain Martin, of the *Shanghai*, was apparently under the impression that the *Wuhu*, although firmly aground, had not sustained the slightest damage, and that she would easily get off after being lightened of her cargo. Unfortunately, however, on Monday night there was a hard blow from the N.W., and the *Wuhu*, it is rumoured, suffered badly, being bent out of shape, and it was feared that she was beginning to break up. The creaking of her upper works is described to us by a foreigner as having resembled the noise of five hundred carpenters working on board, while natives have it that there were two or three collisions on board. So perilous became her position that the crew took to the boats, and spent a night of great privation. They could not stop alongside the vessel, and some of them landed, while others succeeded in engaging a papico, on which they took shelter and anchored near the *Wuhu*.

The *Kiangfoo*, which arrived to-day, stood by the *Wuhu* for 22 hours. She was unable to afford any help, in so far as getting the vessel off was concerned; but she brought down the most valuable of the effects of the officers. The great strain on the vessel has caused her to leak badly and we understand her fore compartment, at high tide, is full of water.

With a view of relieving the steamer as much as possible from the strain upon her, the steamer *Whampoa*, belonging to the same company as the *Wuhu*, was dispatched with pumping gear, and also had in tow two lorchas for lightening the ship. The steam-tug *Heron* also towed up four lorchas for the same purpose.

The *Wuhu* is one of the largest boats in the Yangtsze trade being a steamer of 1,600 tons register. She came out from Scotland a little over two years ago, and has run between Hankow and Shanghai ever since with the exception of a short time that she was on the Ningpo line. Her present commander, Captain Mackay, is one of the oldest and best qualified navigators on the Yangtsze, and his large circle of friends in Shanghai sympathise with him in his present misfortune, as to the cause of which it is pretty certain that he will have a satisfactory explanation to make.

We (*N. C. Daily News*) regret to learn from the *Taiwo*, which arrived at Shanghai from Hankow on the 12th instant, that all hopes are at an end with respect to saving the *Wuhu*. It appears that she has now parted in two; the bow part is completely under water and the other part heeled over on its side. Salving operations are still being pursued by the steamer *Whampoa* and lighters.

The *Whampoa* arrived in Hongkong on the 22nd instant, and the master, Capt. Williams, informs us that the *Wuhu* has gone all to pieces, and he has been able to save but little of the cargo.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH LINES IN CHINA.

TIENTSIN, 29th December.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, the Hon. T. G. Grosvenor, C.B., received about three weeks since instructions from H.M. Foreign Office to notify to the Imperial Chinese Government that the permissions to bring submarine telegraph cables into the coast treaty ports, granted to the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Company in 1870, would be used as a set of cables had been got ready for the purpose, and would shortly leave England in the Company's cable-ship. A week ago His Highness Prince Kung returned an answer. The permissions given in 1870 are fully recognized, and the cables will be laid with the consent of the Imperial Chinese Government, under the conditions of the authorization.

The right given to lay a cable between Hongkong and the Shameen foreign concession of Canton, is a matter apart from the authorizations of 1870. The right to lay a telegraph cable in the Pearl river was only given at the beginning of this year. Some persistent endeavours have been made by certain promoters—Chinese as well as foreign—of the Hongkong and Kowloon land-lines scheme, to misrepresent the action of H.M. Colonial Office, by whose orders the cables required to connect the land lines with Victoria have been refused landing right, except upon agreement to the conditions neither more nor less than those imposed in Hongkong, and every other colony of England upon British and foreign cables since the year 1865. The policy of H.M. Government, which is founded upon the decision of the United States Government in the question raised by the claim to land the Erlanger-Reuter cable at Duxbury, Massachussets, has been in force for at least 17 years, and as the policy is a just one, and in the case of the Hongkong-Kowloon land line would secure for all lines that connect with Hongkong—whether British, Chinese, American, or international—a reciprocity of right equality of privilege, there is no reason whatever why the well-considered rule should be now given up. If the Chinese managers of the land line will conform to conditions—conditions which in a like case would be imposed by the French, American, and other Governments—no refusal would be given to the request for landing rights. There are, it is true, subsidiary matters into which it is not desirable to enter, but these are matters between the British and Danish Governments, and do not concern any other nations. The *Scotia*, formerly a Cunard packet, now enlarged and fitted with engines of great power, will bring out the main coastline, and the shore ends will be laid by the tender *Sherard Osborn*. The cable is said to be in point of quality, electrical-conductivity, and general perfectness, one of the best made, and it will be worked on the duplex principle, an invention which doubles its capacity. Every arrangement that will promote the convenience of the official and mercantile communities of China will be made.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

OPIUM-CULTIVATION AND MINING IN CHINA.

You were pleased to publish a communication from me upon this subject on the 10th of November last. On that occasion I showed pretty conclusively the preponderating advantage of mining over opium to the Imperial revenue and the proprietors of land. I now proceed to show the financial benefits accruing to the trader and the farmer.

The mountains of Ta-ming Fu, Kuan-ping Fu, and Shun-tê Fu abound in minerals. They are rich in coals, copper, lead, silver, crystal, sulphur, and the finest assortments of iron ore. There are ravines, the sides of which are often a thousand feet in height, that are one mass of ore,—so rich, indeed, that there is no necessity to dig, for one blasting operation at the foot will send down thousands of tons ready for the furnaces; while the limestone, and other articles necessary for smelting, are lying to hand, and water is always plentiful at all seasons of the year. With regard to coal, I estimate that six square miles at Pang-chun in Ta-ming Fu, where at least nine pits could be worked, each yielding 250 tons per day, would yield 821,250 tons a year. The average cost of coal at the pit's mouth, as sold by the Chinese, is Tl. 1 per ton; so you will see at a glance the handsome return that would be realised upon the cost of working.

Now with regard to opium, under the same conditions. According to Mr. Bredon's estimate, six square miles of opium yield 207,360 catties per annum. The value of opium this year at Ta-ming Fu is Tls. 140 per picul, which makes the total value of the opium produced Tls. 290,304. The difference between this and the revenue from mining thus amounts to a balance of Tls. 530,646 against the cultivation of opium. As however both products, opium and coal, are generally for consumption at some other place, whither they are conveyed *viâ* the mart of Tientsin, the result to the trader will show as follows:—the opium will be sold at Tientsin at Tls. 180 per picul, and the coal, as per Arsenal contract price, say Tls. 5.80 per ton. On opium, the trader has to pay Tls. 20 per picul of Tls. 140 value, besides conveyance charges from Taming Fu amounting to Tls. 2.15. Interest from date of purchase to date of sale—say six months—at 8 per cent. per annum adds on another Tls. 5.60, and the charges made by the commission-merchant in Tientsin may be put down at Tls. 1.80. The cost value of a picul of opium, laid down at Tientsin, will therefore amount to exactly .... Tls. 169.55

Say that it is sold for........Tls. 180.00			
2 per cent. Brokerage Tls. 3.60			
4.5/10 Sycee discount	8.64	12.24	167.76

showing a net loss to the trader of Tls. 1.79

Calculate this net loss of Tl. 1.79 per picul on the cultivation of six square miles, and your loss amounts to Tls. 3,711.74 for one year.

According to Mr. R. E. Bredon's Report, opium has yielded Tls. 12.60 per *mow* at Tls. 140 per picul, against 2 a 2.50 *tan* (or picul) of grain. The present value of grain here is from Tls. 2.15 to Tls. 5.37 per *tan*. Farmers raise three crops a year; namely winter wheat, millet, and beans. Now taking wheat at Tls. 5.37, millet at Tls. 3.49 and beans at Tls. 4.10 we have a total of Tls. 12.94 against Tls. 12.60 from opium-cultivation, leaving an excess of Tls. .34 per picul in favour of the cereals; in other words, the farmer loses 34 candareens a *mow* on opium. Such at least was the result when they sold it at Tls. 180 per picul; and considering the large increase of cultivation and the low price of Indian opium, which was down to Tls. 385 here last month, it is clear that the cultivation has been of no benefit, commercially, to either cultivator or merchant.

As regards the cost of the conveyance of coal:—If it be done in salt-boats, this is Tls. 2.30 per ton; if in hired boats and carts, Tls. 3.15—to Tientsin. Land-duty, Customs and *lekin*, amounts to 61 cents; interest, say for six months at 8 per cent. on value of Tls. 5, with all charges, 20 cents, and discount on sycee in Tientsin Tls. 5. If sold at the Arsenal rate of Tls. 5.80 this will give to the trader a profit of Tls. .80 per ton, and on a year's yield of 821,250 tons a profit of Tls. 657,000, against annual loss on opium for the six square miles of Tls. 3,711.74. It is clear therefore that this year at any rate the cultivation of opium has brought in less revenue to the Government, a loss to the cultivator, and a loss to the merchant; whereas had the coal-mines been worked, there would have been a profit to everybody concerned. I will now briefly point out the disadvantages with which it is attended to the market-gardener, the carrier, and the labourer.

Proprietors of garden land generally let out their ground, and the lowest price they receive is 300 cash, or 25 Mexican cents per strip averaging 2½ *kung* long by 1 *kung* broad. A *kung* is a measure of five or six cubits, of which fifty count as a bowshot, and three hundred go to a *li*. One *mow* of land laid out in strips contains ninety *kung*, which gives a yearly rental of $22.50 per *mow*, or say Tls. 15.75. When the ground is devoted to raising vegetables, the lessee receives a return of at least 30 Mexican cents per strip, and may count upon five crops a year. Calculate this on ninety strips to the *mow*, and you get an annual revenue of $135 or Tls. 94.50. But if the ground is used for opium, the gardener loses two crops of vegetables equal to $54 or Tls. 37.80, against a yield of opium of 9 catties per *mow*=Tls. 12.60 representing a loss to the cultivator of Tls. 25.20. This at any rate is the case with those whose plots of land are in the neighbourhood of a town. It is possible that the loss is not equally great in every instance, but when the opium has been the readiest of sale, and under the most favourable circumstances, there is still a difference of Tls. 9 per *mow* to the prejudice of the drug. We see, therefore, that opium cultivation brings in no profit to the gardener.

Now, as regards the carrier. Six square miles contain 23,010 *mow*, and this yields, say, 2,074 piculs of opium, at 9 catties the *mow*. To convey this from Ta-ming Fu to Tientsin, the carrier would receive at the very highest computation Tl. 1 per picul,=Tls. 2,074 altogether. On the other hand, to convey 821,250 tons of coal—*vide* my last letter—at Tl. 1 per ton, would produce a sum showing a difference of Tls. 819,176 in favour of coal as against opium, calculating the yield of each on the basis of the six square miles.

A similar difference will also affect the labourer. To cultivate opium on six square miles =23,040 *mow* gives labour to 23,040 men, one man being employed on each *mow*. To work a ton of coal, the Chinese estimate that men are required; so that each at pit yielding 250 tons a day 25,000 men would find work. Now there are nine pits at Pang-chung within the stated square-mileage, and we therefore see that employment would be found for 22,500 men, and that all the year round, instead of for six months only as in the case of opium. At Ta-ming Fu the farm-labourer receives only fifty cash a day; the miner from 100 to 150 cash. One is employed, therefore, only half the time and at half the wages against the constant employment of the miner at double wages. The advantage to the labourer is thus greatly in favour of mining.

There are also many other small advantages which could be mentioned, but which would occupy too much space in your valuable paper. But the fact is too well known to necessitate its being dilated on more fully—the greater the number of men employed in a given industry, the greater the facility for the development of other industries. The present writer hopes that these lines may not be without their due influence in the proper quarters, and that both the Governors and governed in this Empire may see and learn that, independently of opium, they possess resources which, if properly worked, will redound to the welfare of the state and the benefit of the humblest individual in it.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

HONGKONG.

The past fortnight has not been very exciting, but amusements have not been wanting. The Italian Opera Company have given several performances at the Theatre Royal, and a highly successful Fancy Dress Ball took place at the City Hall on the 18th inst.

The iron-clad frigate *Audacious*, Captain Tracey, arrived in harbour about half-past three o'clock p.m. on the 18th inst. The *Audacious* has come out to relieve the *Iron Duke* as flagship on the China Station, after undergoing extensive alterations and improvements, a full account of which has already been given in our columns. On the way up from Singapore, *viâ* Labuan and Manila, she experienced the usual weather at this period of the monsoon.

In consequence of the fatal fire in Queen's-road West on the 5th inst., a meeting was held by the Nam Pak Hong, at their meeting place in Bonham-strand West a few days ago, at which the members, in view of the dangerous properties of kerosine oil, bound themselves to cease using it, the agreement to come into force on the 18th inst. The Nam Pak numbers 76 hongs, and any member violating the agreement in question will have to submit to a fine.

The Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.'s steamer *Sherard Osborn*, Capt. Francis Worsley, with Mr. J. C. D. Jonesin charge of the Electrical Department, arrived on the 14th inst. from Singapore and proceeded North on the 16th to commence operations in connection with the new Hongkong-Foochow-Shanghai cable to be laid for that Company. The Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co.'s steamer *Scotia*, with the main cable, left England on the 1st instant.

The Post Office employé Sanches, who was committed for trial on a charge of extensive thefts of post letters, was convicted at the Criminal Sessions on the 18th inst., and he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. The Chief Justice said it was a case which needed to be dealt with in such a manner as to act as a warning to others. Had all the charges been brought against the prisoner, instead of only one case, he might have spent the rest of his life in gaol.

It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that His Excellency the Administrator has appointed the following gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace for this Colony, and they have duly taken the usual oaths and made the usual declarations accordingly:—Messrs. Edward James Ackroyd, Framjee Hormasjee Arjanee, John Bell-Irving, Charles David Bottomley, Atwell Coxon, George Edward Noble, Dhunjeebhoy Ruttonjee, John Thurburn, and William Stewart Young. Several of these gentlemen ought to have been on the Commission of the Peace long ago, and would have been placed upon it probably had they not incurred the ill will of Sir John Pope Hennessy. We are glad to find the Administrator recognising neglected claims.

It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to issue the following Commission for the purpose of enquiring into the circumstances attending the alleged smuggling into China of Opium and other Goods from this Colony:—"Whereas it is expedient that Inquiry should be made into the circumstances attending the alleged smuggling into China from this Colony of Opium and other goods, and whereas such Inquiry can be conveniently conducted by a Commission: Now, therefore, I, William Henry Marsh, Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Officer Administering the Government of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies, do hereby appoint you Sir George Phillippo, Knight, Chief Justice; The Honourable James Russell, Colonial Treasurer; the Honourable Phineas Ryrie, and the Honourable Francis Bulkeley Johnson, Members of the Legislative Council, to be a Commission to make such Inquiry and to take evidence for the purpose, and to report to me the evidence and your opinion thereon; and I hereby charge all persons in the public service to assist you herein. Given under my Hand and the Public Seal of the Colony this 30th day of December, 1882."

The English mail was brought to this colony on the 11th inst. by the *Thames*, another of the new boats of the P. and O. fleet. She is a very fine boat, and much resembles the *Sutlej* or the *Ganges*. She is flush decked, with a large hurricane or promenade deck amidships. She is three-masted, schooner-rigged, and, like the rest of the new boats, carries two funnels. She is 4,100 tons gross, and is speeded up to about 15 knots. The passenger accommodation is not arranged like that of the *Rome*, the dining saloon being aft, and the second class saloon forward. The first class dining saloon occupies the breadth of the ship, and its whole appearance is most bright and pleasing. The style is æsthetic, and the walls are panelled with satin wood, carved, coloured, and gilded in a highly artistic manner, and altogether the saloon is one of the prettiest in the fleet. There is a very fine harmonium at one end by Paterson & Co., of Glasgow, in a case corresponding with the rest of the fittings, and the tables are laid out on the same plan as in the other new vessels, with two long ones in the centre, and six shorter ones at right angles with them along either side. Revolving chairs are fixed round the tables to accommodate 132 people. The music saloon is above this saloon on the spar deck, and is very capacious. Its style of fitting corresponds with that below, and a piano by Collard and Collard is fixed at one end. The smoking room is forward over the second class saloon, and this is a very tasteful apartment decorated in marble and gold. The cabins are fitted with iron bunks, with spring mattresses. From Suez to Bombay this boat made one of the fastest passages on record, but she has been nine days coming up here from Singapore, and we understand that the reason for the protracted passage was an accident to the machinery, which caused two stoppages, and there was also a very heavy monsoon to beat against.

Since last mail the inquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Capt. E. Lee, late master of the steamer *Yangtsze*, has been proceeding, the evidence being taken at very great length. Dr. Clouth's evidence was resumed, but with reference to the cause of death nothing more definite was ascertained. In his opinion paralysis of the heart was its immediate cause, but how that was brought about he was unable to give an opinion. Mr. Francis, who watched the case on behalf of Dr. Fisher, asked to be al-

lowed to cross-examine, but the Coroner was of opinion that with the indefinite nature of the evidence as to the cause of death, no cross-examination was necessary, and he should not allow it unless something more definite transpired later on. Mr. Francis asked that the persons from whom the Coroner received the information on which he instituted this inquiry should be put into the box and sworn, and this being refused, he claimed a right to cross-examine the witness at once, and go into the question of the motives by which he had been actuated in taking his part in this case. This the Coroner also refused to allow, and the inquest was adjourned Mr. Francis giving notice that he should lay his claim before the Supreme Court. A mandamus was applied for by Mr. Francis, but the Supreme Court ruled against him. The evidence of Dr. Wharry, the Superintendent of the Civil Hospital, was next taken, and on the whole it materially supported that of Dr. Clouth as far as it went. Dr. Wharry, however, did not see the whole of the *post mortem* examination, and was unable to give an opinion as to the cause of death. The symptoms were not incompatible with death from an overdose of nitrite of amyl, but they were also not incompatible with an overdose of chloral, a bottle of a solution of the latter drug being found among other medicines in the deceased's cabin. Deceased's boy was recalled, and from his evidence it appeared that the deceased was not sick the night before his death, and the position in which he was found the next morning was not an unusual one for him to sleep in, above the bed clothes, and in his singlet, drawers, and socks. Dr. Marques, Assistant Superintendent of the Civil Hospital, was next called, and gave evidence as to the *post mortem* examination. Mr. McLeish, an assistant at the Victoria Dispensary, gave evidence to supplying the nitrite of amyl found in the deceased's cabin, to Dr. Fisher, from whom the deceased received it. He had known the deceased to suffer from great pain, and Dr. Fisher told him that Capt. Lee suffered from neuralgia of the heart, and might die at any time. Dr. Clouth was cross-examined by Mr. Francis, and adhered to his previous opinion that the amount of nitrite of amyl given to the deceased was enormous, and the directions were very insufficient. The inquiry stands further adjourned, and Dr. Fisher will probably be the next important witness.

MACAO.

The recent attempt of Governor da Graça to force the Editor of the *Macaense* to disclose the name of one of his correspondents has been condemned by the entire press of Macao. In point of fact, the law of Portugal does not compel a newspaper proprietor to reveal the name of any of his correspondents, as all official censorship of the public press was abolished seventeen years ago. H.E. was supported in what he did by the Acting Crown Attorney, although that gentleman must certainly have known that the Governor's demands were not in accordance with Portuguese laws. The *Independente* and the *Correio de Macao* have made common cause with the *Macaense*, and have solemnly protested against this attempted infringement of the liberty of the public press.

Governor Graça is very near the end of his term of office, and it is a great pity that this scandal should have taken place so shortly before his departure. The new Governor is expected about March, and it is rumoured that Sr. Lomar Roza, aide-de-camp of the King, will receive the appointment. This is to be regretted, if true, for Sr. Roza is a young officer without the slightest knowledge of, or experience in, administration. It is said that before leaving Portugal Sr. Roza will espouse a lady of the highest rank, one of the Queen's maids-of-honour.

Negotiations in regard to a Portuguese treaty with China have already been commenced, but I think I may state with certainty that there is no prospect of a satisfactory conclusion at present. It is stated that Senhor Graça intends visiting Peking before leaving China, but unless those who should know are very much mistaken, he will not be received by Li Hung-chang. There is a good deal of hard feeling between Portugal and China on the subject of Macao, and it will take more than $300,000 to bring matters straight.

A Committee has been appointed to study the means of improving the harbour; a most clumsy way of getting at the real necessities in the case. Macao is in need of everything, from dredges to proper quays, and the appointment of a Committee only serves to act out the farce which has been played for the last twenty years. The interest which Portugal seems of late to be evincing on behalf of Macao is solely due to the energetic representations of Dr. Corte Real, and still it is only the shadow of that hearty interest which England takes in the welfare of her colonies. Everything here is "muffled" and hesitated about so long that both the Home Government and the Colony have fallen into a lethargic, apathetic state, from which it seems impossible to rouse them.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CHINA.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

9th January.

The Minister of Finance at Peking has been busy of late among the officials of this place, no less than five having been brought into disgrace at his instance. The Provincial Treasurer of the city, Yew Kan Yuen, has been degraded by Imperial decree of the 29th ultimo, and he has also been ordered to retire to his native place. The other four officials upon whom Imperial displeasure has fallen are a judge, a taotai, an expectant taotai, and a prefect, all of whom are degraded.

Another considerable fire has been raging in the city, though not of so serious a nature as that which occurred a short time since. It originated in Hung San-street, near the Man Sau Temple, or Temple of Longevity, in the Western suburb, at about two o'clock on the morning of the 7th instant. No effective check was given to the destroying element, and the flames passed rapidly from one shop to another until about 30 were destroyed. It is very fortunate that during the time the fire was raging there was but very little wind, or it is highly probable they would have spread to a far more disastrous extent.

Before the alarm caused by the above conflagration was fairly at an end, another fire was discovered at Fook Yuen-lane, in the Second Ward, also in the Western suburb. About noon on the 8th instant, a fire broke out in a family house there, and before its course was arrested, that and four neighbouring houses were destroyed.

I learn that the Committee of the Canton Telegraph Company have petitioned the authorities with regard to the obstruction they have met from the people in the construction of their line, and that in consequence a military officer, with a force of soldiers, has been despatched to the disturbed district, to inquire into the conduct of the people, and to take such measures against the opposition that the work of erecting the line may be continued.

The petition presented to the authorities by the projectors of the new Water Works still remains in the hands of the former, and no official reply has been vouchsafed to the enterprising promoters.

The Literary Chancellor will leave this city on the 11th instant for Peking.

SWATOW.

11th January, 1883.

On the 15th of December, Mr. Wilson, the Customs diver, arrived from Shanghai, for the purpose of blowing up some junks sunk in this harbour, he has been down several times, and torpedoes, some loaded with 50 lbs. of dynamite, and some loaded with gunpowder, have been exploded, and the greater part of the junks have been blown to pieces; several very large pieces of timber came to the surface and were towed on shore. Yesterday and to-day the *Ling Feng*, dragged an anchor, hired for that purpose, over the place where the junks were sunk, to see if any parts of them still remained, and each day she broke an anchor, which shows that parts of them still remain in spite of the 300 lbs. of dynamite, and gunpowder that have been used. It was rather dangerous work for the diver, as one of the junks had been under water for over 16 years, and the parts of the junk not under the mud were covered with oysters and large mussels, which, if care had not been taken, would have cut his dress. The smaller junk, sunk in collision with the steamer *Albay*, 8 months ago, was blown up with torpedoes loaded with gunpowder; but it will require many more pounds of dynamite before all danger to shipping is cleared away.

The German gunboat *Iltis* has been here since the 21st of December. Consul von Möllendorff arrived by the steamer *China* from Hongkong on the 5th inst.; their presence here is on account of the vexed land question, and they are now trying to settle it. The papers Messrs. Dircks & Co., or at least those their compradore hold are correct in stating they bought a piece of ground 30 by 15 *chang*, but it does not state clearly where this piece of land is, therefore, as far as I can learn, nothing has been settled yet.

Last week the brig *Argos*, owned by Mr. Nils Möller, came in here with five feet of water in her hold and her pumps choked with sand, she was on her way from Amoy to Chefoo, and experienced a heavy N.E. gale south of the Pescadores, during which she sprung a leak. At the same time the German brig *Tartar* put in here in distress, bound from Amoy to San Francisco in ballast. She was caught in the same gale, and sprung a leak and had her pumps choked with sand too; both vessels are waiting orders.—*Mercury* Correspondent.

NINGPO.

4th January.

The arrival of the steamer *Yungning* from Wenchow has just brought the news of a piracy. It appears that a small junk bound for Taichow was attacked and taken by pirates, but when the pirates found their prey was an old boat and of no use to them, they transferred her cargo to their own boat and released the prize and crew. The latter put back to Wenchow and reported the affair to the authorities, who sent a gunboat in pursuit. The commander of the gunboat disguised his vessel so as to make her appear like an ordinary trading junk, and the black-flag-and-cross-bones was boldly cruising and about looking for another prize when the disguised gunboat put in an appearance. She was immediately attacked, but her assailant soon realized how grave a mistake he had made when the gunboat showed her teeth. Eight of the pirates are said to have been taken. Strong as the Chinese are getting on the water with their large fleet of war-vessels it would appear from the above they are still unable to put down piracy.

14th January.

Quite a gloom has been thrown over our small community by the death of Mr. Elshout, of the I. M. Customs. Mr. Elshout is a very old Ningpo resident, having been employed in the French force as well as the Ningpo police, previous to his joining the I. M. Customs, and was very much respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and two children to deplore his loss.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

SHANGHAI.

The lorcha *Chinkiang* went ashore some time ago in the Yangtsze, about thirty miles below Wuhu. The river was falling, and now she is high and dry. She will have to remain in this awkward position till the river rises sufficiently to float her off.

A number of Seconds of Exchange for various large amounts, and dating back to 1865, have found their way into the hands of Chinese jinricsha coolies lately. We saw one the other day for £5,000 on Messrs. Baring Brothers, and issued by the Commercial Bank, and bearing also the signature of Smith, Archer & Co., Hongkong. A barber came into possession of it and wanted to sell it to a foreigner, who of course was not to be taken in, but to try the barber, he asked him if he would take $50 for it, but this was not considered enough. The foreigner still holds the document.—*Courier.*

The sale of Smith's market is reported again at Tls. 268,500 less Tls. 1,500 commission. It was sold about three weeks ago for Tls. 262,000. It is not likely that a Chinese buyer could be found just now for a higher price, when interest is a tael a day; so the buyer must be a foreigner.

The Consuls had a meeting the other day to consider the communication from the Viceroy in which he requested the Consuls to put a stop to their nationals engaging in competition with native manufactures. The Consuls declined to accede to his request and have referred the matter to Peking. The Viceroy seems to be ignorant that foreigners have a treaty right to engage in, and employ Chinese in, any lawful occupation.

The failure is announced of Chin Yuen-sing, a silk merchant, proprietor of the celebrated Kahing shop; his liabilities are said to be Tls. 600,000. It is rumoured that he has been speculating on behalf of Yuen, who is charged by the Censor with a gigantic robbery of the Shansi famine fund, in land, houses, Selangor and Electric shares, &c. A silk broker is also a defaulter in connection with him for Tls. 100,000. There are eight piece goods firms announced as defaulters for the following amounts in taels: 10,000; 13,000; 10,000; 10,000; 5,600; 10,000; 17,000; 16,000.—There are 32 native banks interested in Chin Yuen-sing. He has landed property and three pawnshops.

Letters from Tientsin announce the serious indisposition of Chang Shu-shêng, Viceroy of Chihli. His Excellency is said to have applied for and obtained three months' leave. Liu Kun-yi is spoken of as his possible substitute.

We understand that an agreement has been come to between the managers of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company and the authorities of Brazil respecting the emigration of Chinese coolies to the latter country. No particulars, however, have as yet transpired.

An old firm Chu Sen Hun, which has carried on a large business as lorcha owners for a hundred years or more, failed on the 9th inst. Their liabilities are about Taels 200,000, and the lorchas which are still the property of the firm represent some sixty per cent. of that amount. The suspension is entirely due to bad trade since the introduction of steamers in Chinese waters and on the Coast. It is expected that a compromise will come to with the creditors, if that has not already been arrived at.

We are informed that as soon as the Peiho is open again to navigation, the Tao-t'ai Ma Kien-chung will proceed north to receive final instructions respecting his mission to Annam. He will then sail for that country in order to arrange with the French Commissioner the boundaries between the territories to be subject in future to French and Chinese jurisdiction respectively. The southern portion of Tonquin will be under the authority of France, the northern portion under that of China.

It appears that before the compradore who was arrested by order of the Viceroy of Nanking was liberated, he was compelled to sign a paper repudiating all connection with the cotton yarn company and all rights to a plot of land near Sinza where the factory was to have been built. There seems no doubt that the concern is now entirely broken up, and that its opponents have scored a complete victory.

The latest arrivals from Hankow bring very little farther intelligence concerning the *Wuhu*. It appears she is broken forward of the funnel and just where the name commences on the side; the bow is still under water and the other part heeled over. The steamer *Fuh-ho*, which arrived from Hankow on the 16th, says that the sand bank on which she is fixed is gradually sliding away and the vessel proportionally sinking. The *Whampoa* was still in attendance, but nothing appeared to have been done towards salving the cargo.

We hear from Nanking that Tso is rather happier than he was some time ago. It will be remembered that he received rather a severe snub lately from Peking on account of his Memorial on the Liang Huai salt-trade, and that His Excellency was in high dudgeon about it. His recent successful and praiseworthy efforts to curtail foreign liberties in Shanghai, however, have quite dispersed the passing cloud, and Tso enjoys full favour again at Court. If this complacent frame of mind continues, the impression is that the Viceroy may re-consider his threat of retirement; but the entire collapse of his memory, his partial paralysis, and the other infirmities which are now crowding upon him are not calculated to be of service to him in the discharge of his high duties. He might very gracefully retire now, under the glow of Imperial favour which his last efforts in his master's service have thrown around him.

Shun Fu, the principal in the recent murder case, was brought from Soochow to this port on the 16th inst., and was landed at the Sinza jetty. The procession was something imposing; the entire city police force rode in jinrickshas, while the prisoner was mounted on a wheelbarrow, heavily manacled, with a large-sized iron chain around his neck. A party of soldiers walked by the wheelbarrow, while the subaltern, together with the native chief of police, rode on horseback bringing up the rear. The trial was held that night at the Chehsien's yamên. A Chinese correspondent says that mandarins are accustomed to investigate heavy criminal cases, especially murder trials, by night. A night trial does not draw a large crowd, and it lends a ghost-like appearance to all the proceedings as the runners with instruments of torture flit about in the flickering light of the dimly burning candles, and the lengthened shadows of unnatural size suggest the appearance of the victim's avenging spirit. Sometimes a faint-hearted murderer confesses without single blow from the bamboo, and the magistrates, often failing to extort confession by torture, gain their end by appealing to the ghost of the victim, who, it is said, will compel the murderer to confess as if in a trance.

With regard to the failure of the silk hong, Ching-yong-shing, we hear that there are some circumstances connected with it which are of a highly suspicious nature. The partners refuse to furnish any accounts or exhibit their books to the creditors, contenting themselves with making an offer of a composition of 5 mace per tael. This their creditors object to, and are holding out threats of all the extreme measures which custom if not law allows creditors in China to take with innocent or fraudulent debtors. As showing in what manner they, or some of them at all events, are prepared to deal with the firm, five of the creditors seized one of its shroffs on the 9th inst., and while one of them held him fast, the others, one after another, subjected him to ill-treatment and indignities which we are unable to describe. They are said to have thrashed and bitten him, and rumour has it that there has been the pretty general expression of a desire, intention, or determination, to eat the partners in the hong if they do not speedily put their accounts right. This is probably more an expression of their feelings of indignation than a statement of the proceedings in bankruptcy which they propose to take. This was because the shroff refused to show them his employer's accounts. The man, as soon as he was free from his assailants, swallowed opium sufficient to kill him; and this being discovered a well-known Chinese philanthropist who has devoted much money and time of late years to rescue those who had become slaves to the drug, and those who have attempted to poison themselves with it, was sent for, and with great difficulty persuaded the man to take an antidote, which was successful.—*Daily News.*

HANKOW.

6th January.

To-day I have to inform you of the arrival of the great P'êng Yü-lin to investigate the Wuchang mutiny. H.E. arrived in his usual mysterious manner and it was not known that he was here until it was found that the Imperial Commissioner had been anchored in a boat off Hanyang for some days; nor when his arrival became known would he for some days more receive any visits. Li Chung-t'ang was to have come also, but I believe finds more important matters to occupy him at Tientsin, and the settlement of the case is to be left to our friend P'êng, who, rumour says, does not intend in the present instance to recommend the general decapitation of everyone implicated, although that is his favourite method. However the head of the troops will very properly lose his button for allowing his men to break open his gates and liberate the prisoners, whom he and they were supposed to guard. The Magistrate will also probably be degraded as the *fons et origo mali* and the unfortunate *pa-tsung* may find himself in trouble; but there is no force on the spot or near that could be relied on to support any vigorous measures against the mutineers should such be determined on, and consequently it is very improbable that any measures at all will be taken in regard to them.

I have also to chronicle the return of M. Scherzer, the French Consul, from a trip to the Potteries at Kin-tê-chên, where he has obtained some very valuable information; thanks to his knowledge of Chinese and chemistry, combined with an intimate acquaintance with the course to be pursued in dealing both with the people and the authorities. He is not the first who has been at Kin-tê-chên, but he is the first who has been able to take up his quarters comfortably there, and he is the first who has managed to bring much useful information back with him. The latter fact does him the more credit that his mission was known, and every body consequently did everything in his power to prevent his finding anything out.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

TIENTSIN.

28th December.

Chang Shu-shêng, Governor-General of Chihli, is sick;—genuinely so, I believe. He has applied for leave to retire, and the Emperor has granted him three months' furlough in order to recruit his health. Liu Kun-yi arrived some days ago, and is staying at the Ta Ma Miao. He has had a long interview with Li Hung-chang, and it is said that he is to relieve the Viceroy.

M. Dillon and a Lazarist missionary leave to-day for Fa Kuai. The Chinese are very much excited about the French expedition to Tonquin, the settlement of which question between the French Minister and Li Hung-chang is not very well understood among them. The scheme for a Mercantile Telegraph Company, reported as having been arranged between Li and Sir Thomas Wade, has been rejected by the Tsung-li Yamên, and Mr. J. G. Dunn has received permission to lay cables to Canton, Foochow, and Shanghai.

The Customs Tao-t'ai is pushing on the new road from Tsa Chu Lin to the Viceroy's Yamên, the cost of which will be payable out of the wharfage-dues. These amount, it is said, to Tls. 28,000 since last June. The Tao-t'ai deserves all the commendation bestowed upon him by his countrymen and foreigners alike. The former are discussing the propriety of presenting him with the much-desired Umbrella, or rather Canopy, as a token of their regard; but it is whispered that he has declined the honour, as no such compliment has been paid by the gentry of Tientsin to Li Hung-chang. He fears to accept it lest Li should be offended, particularly as no popular demonstration was made when His Excellency left for An-hui some months ago.

The weather here is very cold; the glass is down to zero, and the ice at Taku is reported five or six inches thick. On the evening of the 26th instant, an oil-store in the north-east suburbs took fire, which resulted in the destruction of several houses. The conflagration lasted from six till ten p.m.

29th December.

Monsieur Dillon, Consul of France in Tientsin, left yesterday for Newchwang by the overland route. He has been preceded by a Chinese official specially appointed by the Tsung-li Yamên. Monsieur Dillon will go to Newchwang, and from that place to Moukden. After conference there with the Imperial authorities he proceeds to Hu-lan and Tsitsihar, two towns in the region of the Sungari river.

The journey, a long and laborious one, as great distances have to be traversed in a strange and inhospitable country, sparsely populated, and with scarcely any accommodation even of the poorest sort for travellers, arises out of the understanding come to between H.E. Monsieur Bourrée, Minister of France, and the Tsung-li Yamên, upon the questions that proceed from the atrocious outrages inflicted upon a French citizen, the Abbé Conraux. It is agreed that a judicial process is to be enforced, so that justice will be done. Your readers have seen in your journal the afflicting recital of the Abbé Conraux's sufferings. The end, we all hope, will be the establishment of a good understanding between the officials and people of Manchuria and foreigners, and the journey of Monsieur Dillon, and the results of it, will be watched with great interest by all the foreign communities.

At this season the weather is most inclement. At night the thermometer in most parts of Chinese Manchuria generally falls to 20 and even 40 degrees below zero (Fahr.); the roads are execrable, and the inns, (and in many places there are none), are mud shanties of the rudest sort. The journey, therefore, over long distances scarcely ever visited by foreigners, will be one of very great hardship and privation, and to encounter the dangers of the road, the intense cold, the biting winds, in a country so strange and remote as Chinese Manchuria needs a stout heart. Monsieur Dillon's mission is a delicate one and we are glad that the duties imposed on him by the French Government have devolved upon an official of his ability, long experience, patriotism and rectitude. All here hope he will be able to endure the hardships of the long and lonely travel, and that he will return to Tientsin with a full and satisfactory amend for the wrongs done.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

PEKING.

20th December.

Every one here has been vastly amused by the retort courteous recently made by the German Minister Herr von Brandt to the Yamên.

A year or more ago some German vessel was harried on the coasts. Redress was refused by the Chinese provincial authorities, or at least discussions *ad referendum* and *ad infinitum* were offered in reply to demands for reparation; on which the matter was referred to Peking. The case was so clear against the provincials, that the Yamên promptly capitulated and promised redress. The German Minister then said to Wang Ta-jen—now in disgrace for bribes taken—"To save delay, send a telegram order. Letters will take so many days." Whereon Wang, who had some old grudges, said—"Impossible; not even on the darkest days of the Chou dynasty were telegrams sent. Deliberation is necessary, and the discussions between our two nations must be ceremonious. Besides, I cannot consent to agitate with a sudden order the provincial officers. Letters shall be prepared and sent, and all will go on well. Let me tell your Excellency that patience is a quality of the superior man."

Herr von Brandt took his lesson and bided his opportunity, which came three weeks ago, when an envoy of the Yamên came in hot haste saying, "Your frigate has landed a guard on Chinese soil at Swatow. The proceeding is an unheard of irregularity. Send the Captain instantly a peremptory order by telegraph to take himself, his guard, his ship away directly, and the Yamên will settle the question with you here. But your Excellency *must* send a telegram now, this instant." Whereon the German Minister replied,—"To refuse the Yamên's request gives me anguish indescribable. But to send a telegram is impossible. Puffendorff and Grotius, the sages who guide all my actions, would be scandalized in their coffins; besides, the nerves of a Captain of a German frigate must not be agitated by a telegram. No, your Excellency, I cannot send a telegram. By and bye I shall, by post, receive full details of the Swatow case. I will consider all things minutely, and after weighing evidence *pro* and *con* will decide solemnly. Be patient, ta-jên, and all will go well. Letters will be sent ceremoniously in proper time, and, according to your sages, is not patience a virtue? Be pleased to receive the assurance of my distinguished consideration." The Yamên Envoy listened; as he listened his face lengthened, and he took leave with a sense of having been sold into captivity.

Prince Kung is really ill. No one hears of Chung Hou, who seems shelved since the Livadia treaty. Wang is in utter disgrace. Pao Yün is 77 years old. The rising *homme d'état* here is Li Hung-tsao, who promises to be a very considerable personage. At the moment everything is referred to Li Hung-chang.

Although the Tonquin difficulty is temporarily patched up, affairs are still unsettled in Tonquin itself, and Yunnan and Canton are agitated. To seriously defend Tonquin, China is impotent and South China is at the mercy of France. In Ili, Kashgar, Dungani, the Yamên is pursuing a vacillating and futile policy. The Chinese troops behave vilely and attack Russian posts. Russia asks redress, and gets none. She but bides her time. By and bye there will be a recoil on Kashgar and Ili, and a calamity will suddenly overtake the Chinese armies, cut off as they are by a vast desert from China Proper. All might go well, but the Chinese rulers of Ili and Kashgar follow the ways of actual independence, refuse redress, and permit outrages, and the Peking Government is really being sapped.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

Thames-Street Industries, by Percy Russell. This Illustrated Pamphlet on Perfumery, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in perfumery in the World, or John Gosnell and Co., London.—[Advt.] [631

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [13

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European Tenements .... at ½ °/. Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein .... at ½ °/. Net per Annum.
On Coals .... at 1 °/. Net per Annum. [illegible]
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns ...... at 1½ °/. Net per Annum.
On First-class Chinese Tenements .... at 2 °/. Net per Annum.
On Second-class Chinese Tenements .... at 2½ °/. Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [17

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ °/. nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [680

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [14

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879.

RECORD of AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1879. [1680

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEUNG ON, Esq., President.

BAN HUP, Esq. | YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. | Q. HOI CHUNG, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West, Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [1730

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [2

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY, £1,000,000 Sterling.
OF WHICH IS PAID-UP ... £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND UPWARDS OF ... £120,000 Sterling.
ANNUAL INCOME ... £250,000 Sterling.

The Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at HONGKONG, CANTON, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, and HANKOW, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [12

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

The Undersigned are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE at the Reduced Tariff Rates to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents, Sun Fire Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1881. [15

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship "FLINTSHIRE," Courtney, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports at FIVE P.M., TO-DAY, the 23rd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1883. [128

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship "DOUGLAS," Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 24th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1883. [174

STEAM TO BOMBAY, VIA STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "ZAMBESI," will leave for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 26th January, at FOUR P.M.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1883. [167

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI.

WITH OPTION OF CALLING AT HIOGO, (Passing through the Inland Sea).

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "SUMATRA," will leave for the above place on FRIDAY, 26th January, at 12 (NOON) o'clock.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1883.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "GANGES," will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1883.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, and PORTS on the YANGTSZE).

THE Company's Steamship "AGAMEMNON," Captain Wilding, will be despatched on or about the 27th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1883. [176

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, ODESSA, and the MEDITERRANEAN PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship "MEDUSA," Captain G. Ragusin, will be despatched as above on or about the 6th February, 1883.

For further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1883. [177

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship "ANADYR," Commandant De la Marcelle, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1883.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship "VOLGA," Commandant Du Temple, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail from Europe.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1883.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Taking Cargo at through rates for HAMBURG and NEW YORK.)

THE Steamship "RADNORSHIRE," Davies, Commander, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 23rd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th January, 1883. [2249

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "TELEMACHUS," Captain Jones, will be despatched on or about the 27th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 17th January, 1883. [2362

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship "GLENLYON," Captain Gedge, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 30th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1883. [161

FOR NEW YORK.

THE American Barque "CONQUEST," Cairns, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1883. [108

FOR NEW YORK.

THE S/S L. I. I. American Barque "SAMUEL D. CARLETON," Freeman, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 19th December, 1882. [50

FOR HAMBURG DIRECT.

THE S/S L. I. I. German Bark "JUNO," H. C. Buckvoldt, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1882. [2301

LA GRANDE COMPAGNIE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES. (CERCLE TRANSPORTS REUNIES) PARIS.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .... 50,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP .... 12,500,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [1324

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI, TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON; ALSO BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "ROME," Captain G. F. Cates, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL, on TUESDAY, the 23rd January, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo will be received on board and Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until TEN A.M., on the day of sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route via Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 11th January, 1883.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE; VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "GAELIC," will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 27th January, 1883, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 °/. from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 °/. will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 °/. from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central, and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER, Agent.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1883.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL AND LA PLATA; ALSO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON TUESDAY, the 30th day of January, 1883, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "OXUS," Commandant Rapatel, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon of 29th January, 1883.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 29th January, 1883. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1883

THE CHINA MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL (FULLY SUBSCRIBED) Tls. 1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

TONG KING SING, Esq., Chairman.

CHU YU CHEE, Esq. | CHANG SU HO, Esq.
CHING TO CHAI, Esq. | YIP YU TIN, Esq.

and ten others.

HO SHEN CHEE, Esq., Secretary.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates to all parts of the World.

Usual returns of Premia are made to all Contributors of Business whether Shareholders or not.

HO SHEN CHEE, Secretary.

Head Office, Hankow Road, Shanghai, 1st June, 1882. [1092

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1879. [1046

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1882. [18

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up) ...... Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE ... Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE ...... Tls. 290,553.95
TOTAL CAPITAL and ACCUMULATIONS, 6th April, 1882 ...... Tls. 940,553.95

DIRECTORS.

H. DE C. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.

J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. | WM. MEYERINK, Esq.
A. I. M. INVERARITY, Esq. | G. H. WHEELER, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co., Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent, 68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

Subject to a charge of 12 °/. for Interest on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually distributed among all Contributors of Business (whether Shareholders or not) in proportion to the premia paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1882. [1

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.

The O. and O. steamer *Gaelic*, with the next American mail, left San Francisco on the 16th December, and is due here on the 23rd instant.

The O. and O. steamer *Belgic*, with the succeeding American mail, left San Francisco on the 28th December, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 27th instant.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. steamer *Anadyr*, with the next French mail, left Singapore on the 21st, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 29th instant.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamers *Lennox* and *Japan*, with the next Indian mail, left Calcutta on the morning of the 17th January, and are due here on or about the 4th February.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Hesperia* left Singapore on the 14th, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 22nd instant.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Agamemnon*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the morning of the 18th, and may be expected here on or about the 25th instant.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Catterthun* sailed from Sydney on the 4th, and is due here on or about the 30th instant.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Medusa* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 20th, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 28th inst.

The steamer *Meath* left Sydney on the 12th January, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 9th February.

The steamer *Hungarian* left Sydney on the 19th January, and is due here on or about the 12th February.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Bowen* sailed from Sydney on the 20th January, and is due here about the 14th February.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Tannadice* will leave Sydney on 3rd February and will probably arrive here about the 27th February.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

☞ The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Hoihow and Haifong.—Per *Nam-vian*, to-day, the 23rd instant, at 9.30 A.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Peking*, to-day, the 23rd instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Wladiwostock*, to-day, the 23rd instant, at 5.00 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per *Douglas*, to-day, the 23rd inst., at 5.00 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Vorestzen*, to-morrow, the 24th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki and Yokohama.—Per *Sumatra*, on Friday, the 26th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Olympia*, on Sunday, the 28th instant, at 9.00 A.M.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—

Day of Departure.

NOON.—Money Order Office closes.
2.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until
3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents, until time of departure.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.

The British Contract Packet "ROME," will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe *via Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australasian Colonies.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual discounts.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1881. [847

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

RATES ON FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED TO ½ PER CENT. NETT PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [60

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

INSURANCES Effected for Life or Short Periods; on Joint Lives; and on the limited payment system.

For Particulars, apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1882. [19

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January 1882. [913

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, as Agents for the above Company, are prepared from this date to GRANT POLICIES upon FIRST-CLASS RISKS to the extent of £10,000, at the Reduced Tariff Rates.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1881. [16

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [11

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL .... £5,000,000 STERLING.
INVESTED FUNDS ...... £3,000,000 STERLING.
ANNUAL INCOME ...... £ 700,000 STERLING.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company and are prepared to GRANT FIRE INSURANCES at Current Rates.

HESSE & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1883. [67

Printed and Published by R. CHATTERTON WILCOX, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.